MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. W. M. MARVIN,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation rooms No. 20 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. 7 P. M. feb19-d&wly

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

JOHN A. DOANE

HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF

Hats, Canes, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises and Satchels,

— TO —

No. 37 Whitehall Street,

J. M. Holbrook's old stand.

He has just returned from New York, where he purchased a large stock at very low figures, and he intends to sell Hats, Canes, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises and Satchels,

CHEAP.

Call and examine for yourselves.

oct7—dlm

Memphis and Charleston R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing

T. G. GARRETT,
Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

W. J. ROSS,
General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

ADVANCES ON COTTON.

Hopkins, Dwight & Trowbridge,

COTTON FACTORS

— AND —

Commission Merchants,

134 Pearl Street,

NEW YORK.

ARE PREPARED TO ADVANCE liberally on shipments of Cotton.

Futures bought or sold on best trms.

Address C. D. MILLER, Atlanta, Ga., care Georgia Banking and Trust Company.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, formerly Hopkins Allen & Co., late President of Importers and Traders National Bank

AMOS T. DWIGHT, E. L. TROWBRIDGE, formerly Trowbridge, Dwight & Co. oct29—d1m&w3m

ON SALE AT

GEO. SHARP, JR.'S,

One minute repeaters,
½ second times,
½ second split,
Fly-back timers,

ONE WATCH VALUED AT ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

oct—dtf

FOR SALE,

THE McCLATCHEY

Mill Property.

WITH forty acres of land adjoining, situate one and one-half miles from Cartersville, in Bartow county, on the Etowah river. The Western and Atlantic Railroad passes through the premises, and water power is one of the most extensive in the State. For sale cheap on terms easy. Apply to

MESSRS. WOFFORD & WIKLE,
Attorney at Law.
oct1—dtf

TO DRESSMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

LADIES' GOODS!

We would like to connect our

PAPER FASHION

business with some other business. We have a large salesroom in best locations. Saving a nice light business that would be nestled by a change, is invited to investigate.

E. H. CRAIG'S,
27 Marietta street.

Mills for Sale.

I WILL SELL, on reasonable terms, a first-class FLOURING, GRIST AND SAW Mill with abundant water power, near Fostelley, Georgia.

For particulars address the subscriber at Fostelley, Ga. D. H. HOUSER.
oct—dlst-thenceotlldec1

Farm for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, the south half of lot No. 189, in the 14th district, (Cherokee county,) within one mile of East Point, containing 101½ acres, more or less, 40 acres in woods, the balance good cotton and corn land. There is on this land a good three room dwelling, good water, etc. Titles perfect. For particulars enquire of the undersigned, or A. J. Lyle, at East Point.

JOHN L. CONLEY,
24 Broad street,
Atlanta, Ga.
oct25—

To Capitalists.

I SHALL, IN JANUARY, GO TO THE COUNTRY (my health, not by reason of bad luck, as my Bible.) I therefore offer for sale my HOUSE AND PROPERTY, No. 61 STREET, basement, floor, consisting of a fine store with platform for 4th railroad track and stables above; and shipping, three story storehouse, corner on second floor; I offer one store wide, 93 feet long, in four payments or both together, in one, two and three years. The other three Wood exchangers, with interest, outside the city for other property. Rent to Atlanta subscriber or about $4,000 a year. Property rents for one year from the one occupied for sale. oct22—dtf month.

S. W. LEE.

DONALDSON & ALLEN,

Tobacco Brokers and Dealers in

AND

Commission Merchants

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
july28—d3tawlm

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1874. Vol. VII---No 138

TRIALS OF A TWIN.

In form and feature, face and limb,
I grew so like my brother,
That folks got taking me for him,
And each for one another.
It puzzled all our kith and kin,
It reached a fearful pitch;
For one of us was born a twin,
And not a soul knew which.

One day, to make the matter worse,
Before our names were fixed,
And we were being washed by nurse,
We got completely mixed;
And thus you see, by fate's decree,
Or rather nurse's whim,
My brother John was christened me,
And I was christened him.

This fatal likeness ever dogged
My footsteps when at school,
And I was always getting flogged
When John turned out a fool.
I put this question fruitlessly
To every one I knew,
What would you do if you were me
To prove that you were you?"

Our close resemblance turned the tide
Of my domestic life,
For somehow my intended bride
Became my brother's wife.
In fact, year after year, the same
Absurd mistakes went on,
And when I died, the neighbors came
And buried brother John.

OUR NEW YORK FASHION LETTER.

Autumn Styles—Fashion Follies.

[Specially written for THE CONSTITUTION.]

Fashion is destitute of brains: I suppose there has never been a question about that; but certainly if there had this season could set it at rest forever.

People have been poor for a year past; that is many have that were princely rich or thought themselves so, and the rest have felt poor.

A wise fashion under these circumstances would have appealed to the practical common sense of the public; it would have created marvels out of carmolite serge; it would have done wonders with homespun; it would have taught moral lessons through "soft" felt hats, and, instead of adding feathers, knocked them in on the crown, as men do, to make them look jaunty; and sold them at the natural human price.

But no, Fashion could not do anything half so sensible. It has taken the beautiful woolens and gathered them and pleated them, and laid them over in huge folds, and added heavy flounces and sashes—and charges a hundred and twenty five dollars for a dress of them, which is utterly ruined by the weight and clumsiness of the superfluous material.

All the softness and freedom and style of the fabric is lost. If I were a man and had invented such materials, or an artizan and had manufactured them, I could cry over the wicked waste, the lack artistic sense, the utter failure to appreciate the possibilities that are thus abominably slighted or destroyed.

Thirty-five dollars should purchase as handsome a cheviral or serge suit as a woman need to wear. Forty-five dollars should buy a costume of silk and wool, allowing twenty dollars in one case and thirty dollars on the other, for fabrics, and fifteen dollars (which ought to be enough) for making, thread, lining—or what are known as dress-maker's trimmings.

But try to purchase a suit or costume ready made and it will cost from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and a fashionable dressmaker will run it up to the same sum.

In the same way a soft felt hat which costs from one dollar and ten cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents, and the beauty of which is in its simplicity, its readiness, its flexibility, and adaptativeness, is brought up in the hands of the milliner to sixteen dollars by adding a long plume, or even two or three worthless little feather tips, a drummagen buckle, a flaring bow, a twist of velvet, and a binding.

Now here was something that might have gladdened the hearts of thousands of women; for all, rich and poor alike, want a hat for ordinary wear, low-priced, of a material like that of a man which cannot be spoiled by rain and may be finished in a plain inexpensive way—with a binding and the wing of a game bird, perhaps, or a band and bow, something that would not increase the cost; and, allowing a dollar for the slight labor of putting it on, would still give us just what is needed at a sum of from three to five dollars.

London milliners advertise their "guinea" bonnets as a specialty. If some New York milliner had wit enough to advertise a "five dollar" hat for ladies, and judgment and taste enough to give it a look of style and simple elegance, she would make a fortune.

The manufacturers have done everything but trim ladies' hats. They furnish straw and felt and beaver and even a patent velvet, but they will have to "finish" every day hats for women as they do for men and children before they find the desideratum required.

THE JET INSANITY

seems to exist more on the part of the shop-keepers than their lady patrons. It is astonishing to what an extent jet and beaded trimmings have been manufactured and the prices that are asked for them. The mania is one which must be short lived, because it makes dress so conspicuous, and to put the fashionable amount upon a costume for day or evening wear, would be to invest with the cost of a small house. Jetted aprons are seventy-five dollars each; beaded jackets from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five; beaded neckties four dollars and a half; collars composed wholly of jet beads on wire fifteen dollars. Belts are fifteen dollars with leaf-like pendants, composed of small cut beads massed together. Buckles made in the same way are two dollars and a half to five dollars each; and a passementerie bordering composed of fine cut jet or a jetted fringe, with net work beading, are either of them ten to fifteen dollars per yard.

The poorest trimmings into which jet is introduced have doubled in price, although the most of them have no real or intrinsic value, and drop off little by little, in the street or in the house, without any strain whatever being put upon them.

To see handsome silk or velvet vulgarized in this way; above all to see ladies actually paying to have their rich, real lace spoiled by "beading" it, is enough to make one conclude that women are bereft of sense where dress or fashion is concerned.

There are some, however, who have escaped the infection. "Do not mention beads to me," said one of the most elegant women in New York to her dressmaker recently, "or I shall look out for another modiste. I would not touch jet, upon any consideration, or be seen wearing a particle of it."

The same lady went to half a dozen of the large furnishing houses in an attempt to find a plain, stylish costume of silk and wool. Of course it was not to be had. She then bought the materials, took them to the person already alluded to, and said, "if you put a side pleating, or a bunch of folds, or a heap of gathers, or any other abomination on this costume, I shall send it back upon your hands."

These vigorous measures enabled her to secure a costume of black faille and velvet free from jet, and a costume of silk and wool which is perfect in the way, and a most agreeable contrast to the majority of the complicated and idiotic structures that cost twice as much and demand the strength of Hercules to carry about.

Seriously, the weight of clothing which the combination of heavy materials with beaded trimmings and the enormous quantity of the fabric employed in "building" its different parts, is an evil which must be experienced to be fully realized. Pale, delicate women walk the streets scarcely able to move their limbs under the burden of their trappings.

THE SHIRRING MANIA.

Old ladies, who remember what were called the "drawn" silk bonnets, and the way full sleeves and skirts were *gauged* at the top thirty years ago, will understand what shirring means. It is simply gathering in rows, two or more, and this season dresses, suits and costumes are composed wholly of gatherings and fine side, or as they are called, "knife" pleatings without any reference to material, its fitness, or entire unsuitability to such a purpose.

There is a class of silks, soft, rather light and fine, which may be "shirred" with but slight fullness to advantage. But imagine quantities of side pleating which requires the length three times over and rows of shirring drawn thick upon flounce, tablier, (apron) sleeves, panier, boddice, wherever it is possible to put it in velvet on thick diagonal serge, camelshair, chevrit, and even mattelasse silk and cloth. This is absolute waste of time, money and material.

THE JACKET AND APRON OVERSKIRT.

The jacket and apron overskirt has almost superceded the polonaise—quite, indeed, except the polonaise which stimulates these together with a sash or scarf back.

The new apron is cut broad, laid in three pleats upon each side, and meets at the back under the basque or under the folds of the skirt, a sash or cascade of brown loops, terminating in wide ends, removing the appearance of plainness and giving the requisite finish to the ensemble of the costume. The most fashionable method of making the sash is to take three yards of the silk, double it together at the sides, and arrange it either as a sash, starting from the side of the waist, or as a ladder down the centre of the back.

A more dressy method for ceremonious dinner toilettes is to trim the skirt rather high in front, leaving the train plain, and cut the apron and side sashes all in one, arranging these so as to form a flat trimming for the sides, and apparently hold the back, its broad pleated train, and *pouf* (if there is one) in position.

Whatever fullness there is in skirts, whether of day or evening dresses, is now all massed at the back and disposed of in a broad double or triple box plait. In a suit or demi-trained dress this will be plain and straight, but for grand toilettes the back breadths are cut from a quarter to half yard longer than the others, and this fullness is gathered or pleated into the sides to assist in forming the *pouf* or panier which surmounts the train, and to which a fanciful basque with bows or pockets, or both, adds the crowning touch.

Flat bands of ostrich feathers in the tolls of the silk, are the favorite trimmings for these dresses, and by far the most effective, but they are too costly for ordinary use and wear. Neck and wrists are invariably finished with pleatings of tulle added to which are ruffles of real valenciennes lace.

THE PRINCESSE OVERDRESS.

Perhaps the very latest thing in dressing toilettes is the princesse overdress in the new striped silk and velvet, which, together with a few rich brocades for trains or tabliers, comprise the richest novelties of the season from Lyons' manufacturers. Boddice and overskirts are cut in one, as the name indicates, the boddice square and cut down in a gradual slope over the hips; perfectly plain and straight in front and at the sides, but very gracefully draped at the back and finished with a sash which invariably forms a cascade of bows.

The elegance of the toilette depends upon the harmony skirt, which is usually of gros-grain, and the overdress, and also the taste with which the silk of which the skirt is composed, and its trimmings are united upon the overdress.

Fine knife pleatings of white silk gauge or grenadine, puffings of lace or tulle, and deep silk fringes with netted beadings, surmounted by flat beads of feathers, plain or beaded, are all used, but with the utmost art in order to conceal art.

Complete toilettes are also made of the velvet striped fabric; the stripes showing different widths upon the skirts, the apron, and the basque; but these dresses have the merit of novelty only. They are offensively striking, not to say zebra-ish in appearance.

NEW WINTER CLOAKS.

There is an effort to revive cloaks this season and a prospect that it will be at least partially successful. The most practical designs are rather long and cut into the fringe, so as to be finely shaped without being tight fitting. They are made of gray, dark blue and black "velvet" cloth or English tricot bordered with fur and finished with sleeves, cut rather wide at the wrists and a long pointed head at the back, not so broad and much more dressy than the "Uster" hood.

These cloaks are very gracefully worn over plain demi trained skirts and with muff and boa matching the fur trimming. A velvet bonnet or even a pretty felt-hat constitutes a toilette that is distinguished.

There are much more fanciful and much more costly ones of matelassee (quilted) silk, faced with velvet, but they require a certain style of dress to go with them, and can only properly be worn by ladies who can afford to have heir entire dress in harmony, with an epensive and exceptionable garment.

Jackets of course will be as popular as ever. Many already possess them, and many others can better afford to buy something already common and in the have as yet been seen. Fur trimmings, freshen up old jackes wonderfully, and their present popularity suggests a method by which old garments can be utilized and an air of fashion imparted to them at a comparatively small expense.

A very marked difference has been made within the past two or three years in the cut of dresses and oside garments, a difference to which attention has from time to time been called, but which even now many persons dressmakers among others, fail to resist. This is in the high, close cut of dresses and outside garments. The back is very narrow, generally without side form, the sleeve seam high on the shoulder the sides shaped into the restricted outline of the figure instead of being left loose and baggy as formerly.

If this form is carefully observed it will give a appearance of "style" to the simplest dress, while without they will look dowdy and old, no matter how rich the material.

An unusual costume that is new here has an air of distinction that is quite exceptional. It consists of a plain velvet walking skirt and a camel's hair polonaise, with velvet English collar, cuffs, buttons and sash. A light gray felt hat, usually matching the shade of the camel's hair cloth, is trimmed with velvet matching the skirt and facing upon the polonaise, with the addition of a long ostrich feather, the larger and more natural the better. The color of the velvet is always black or brown. Some ladies utilize a old silk skirt by trimming it up with vest flounces, and putting over it a carl's hair polonaise with the regulation vest mounting with very good results. But the plain walking skirt of velvet more elegant.

Opera cloaks still retain the dolman shape, though some are made on the circular form. Imported ones are usually either embroidered in colors, or made of stripe oakye cloth, the prettiest novelty for opera cloaks of the season. It consists of a stripe of white velvet alternating with a stripe of thick netted silk. Knotted silk and chenille fringe is used for trimmings. Beautiful cloaks have been made of white gros-grain lined and quilted, and trimmed with white fur, and others of white matelasee silk, with silk and pearl gimp or passementerie, put on as embroidery, and elite ostrich feather bordering.

FASHIONS IN FURS.

Furs are now accepted as part of the inevitable, and are taken moderately, but useful and becoming additions to a lady's wardrobe. But the purchase of her garments, like seal skin sacques, by persons who must wear them at all times, with all sorts of dresses, because they can afford any variety to these wardrobe, is a mistake through which they must suffer.

Sealskin sacque is only elegant and becoming when the costume harmonizes with it; when a handsome dress and bonnet, unexceptionable gloves and other accessories, harmonize in color and exhibit the air of rich sobriety to the entire costume. It is, however, very expensive, if it is good, and a poor one is not worth having, and can be had only by the sacrifice of something else which needed, or under the circumstances more desirable.

These things should be taken into consideration before deciding upon so costly a purchase.

A seal or beaver set, on the contrary, consisting of muff and boa, is a very desirable possession for ladies whose tastes are quiet and refined, and who care more for durability and fineness than for the whim of the moment in the selection of their furs.

A handsome mink set is perhaps still more desirable, but it is also more costly and not within the reach of every one. Mink is always "well worn," but the fashionable furs of the season are silver fox and chinchilla.

Both are what are called fancy furs, deriving their importance from the caprice of fashion, and not from their intrinsic merits. Both are, however, very beautiful furs, though less durable than the darker ones, and both this season are costly, partly because there is a scarcity in the supply, partly because they have been elected to lead the reigning mode.

In common furs black marten (skunk) and artic lynx—the latter a strong useful fur, though coarse, are the most popular. Both are long-haired, and if the antecedents of one were agreeable it would be admired for its beauty. It is usually made up in its natural color, and is well looking as well as useful and economical. It is sometimes called instead of black marten Alaska sable.

There is no change in the shape of the muff and boa, but the seal cap is turned up at the side, and shaped exactly like the ordinary felt hat.

A new combination of the muff and boa has also been introduced from Germany, which consists of a boa, which crosses upon the chest, and into the ends of which a sort of cornucopia shaped mitten is introduced, which serve as pockets for the hands. It is not likely to supersede the muff—at least at present.

JENNIE JUNE.

Cotton—Volumn III, No. 9.

The receipts this week are 148,035 bales compared with 103,000 last year, and 122,000 the year before.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 150,000 bales compared with 133,000 last year, and 134,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns, 40,000 compared with 33,000 last year, and 40,000 the year before.

WEATHER.

The thermometer has averaged 74 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant five days, cloudy and warm two days. No rain. The same week last year the thermometer was 58 degrees at noon. Clear and cool four days, and cloudy and warm three days. One rainy day. Rainfall for the week .62 of an inch. Quite cold two days, with ice ⅛ an inch thick.

The same week, year before last, the thermometer was 63 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant every day. Light rain one night. White frost one night.

RAIN.

The following is the record of the rainfall for the month of October for five years.

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
No. of days on which rain fell	4	9	5	3	2
Inches of rain	.67	2.09	.64	1.23	.71

ATLANTA MARKET.—RECEIPTS.

	1874	1873
Receipts this week	3,150	4,150
Receipts previously	14,450	8,054
	17,600	12,204

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments this week	2,320	3,768
Shipments previously	13,312	7,519
	15,632	11,287

STOCK.

Stock on hand	1,950	942

PRICE.

Middlings	13	12½

The daily receipts at all ports for the next week for the past four years are as follows:

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Saturday	14,420	12,526	21,369	24,840
Monday	16,340	17,563	21,625	33,208
Tuesday	18,420	19,100	26,268	16,563
Wednesday	16,750	15,332	18,090	24,059
Thursday	18,820	17,457	23,208	16,786
Friday	22,430	21,929	20,881	15,293
Various	1,220	1752	2,947	3,120
	107,900	105,600	134,388	133,569

NEW YORK.

This market has been dull and weak; sales of spots 9,000 bales at a decline of ¼ of a cent. Contracts have been active; sales 150,000 bales at a decline of one-fourth of a cent in the price.

The weather has been splendid—never better—receipts large and trade dull. All these things have caused holders to give way slowly in their views, and also to hold speculation in check. The men who made money buying tobacco and pork, and then sold out and invested in cotton, are putting their shoulders to the wheel as the price goes down, and they see their former profits melting away. They are still buying, hoping they are on the right side.

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been dull and very weak, with small sales at a decline of three-eighths of a cent in the price. The same causes operating against prices that we gave last week.

WAR.

The prospect of war between China and Japan still continues. The Japanese are making extensive preparations for carrying on a war, upon a large scale. In case this trouble should go on until a war breaks out, it will injure the trade in cotton goods very seriously.

It will affect the export of goods from Manchester, England, and in that way depress the cotton market in Liverpool.

CORN AND PORK.

As we wish to benefit the farmers all we can, we advise them to take good care of the large corn crops which many of them have made, as western corn is likely to be high next spring and summer, and those who have to buy will be compelled to pay rather high prices for it. Also bacon will rule high next summer again. Farmers, save your bacon and corn, for both will be likely to be high next summer. A word to the wise is sufficient.

EXPORTS.

The stock of American cotton on the continent is large, being 169,000 bales this year, compared with 122,000 last year, and 72,000 the year before. Therefore, they do not need to buy as actively as they did two years ago, the exports to the continent this year are only 25,000 bales, compared with 32,000 last year, and 94,000 the year before.

This light demand from the continent is one great reason for the depressed condition of the market, particularly at the southern ports. As the stocks on the continent are still large, notwithstanding the light exports, they will not be compelled to buy in this country, and will not do so unless they see a margin for a profit.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool and afloat for that port for six years, is as follows:

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Stock	428	509	517	467	533	621
Afloat	323	273	435	204	179	251
	751	789	952	671	711	872

AMERICAN COTTON IN SIGHT AND AFLOAT FOR LIVERPOOL SAME TIME.

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Stock	29	76	117	36	98	167
Afloat	49	63	97	55	51	83
	78	139	214	91	149	250

TAKEN BY OUR OWN SPINNERS FOR THE PAST MONTH AND FOR TWO MONTHS SAME TIME.

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
October	50	57	56	114	76	75
Two mo's	109	128	105	170	188	183

ESTIMATE OF CROPS.

The average of the receipts at the ports for eight years, for two months was 18⅛ per cent. of the total crops. The receipts thus far are 650,000 bales. Suppose the receipts have been 18½ per cent. this year, and we have the receipts at the ports 4,815,000 bales to which add 335,000 bales for over land and southern consumption and the total crop would be 5,140,000 bales. This is evidently much too large. Therefore, in consequence of the very favorable fall for gathering the crop we will put it at 17 per cent. or 8½ per cent. larger than the average for eight years. This will make the crop 4,150,000 bales, which is our

PRESENT ESTIMATE.

The actual per cent. of of receipts at the ports for the first two months of the cotton year for eight years is as follows:

1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
11.2	8.6	15.3	14.9	10.9	16.8	17.8	12.4

The year 1868 was early and a small crop. 1871 was a very small crop, less than three millions, and was quickly disposed of. The year of 1872 was remarkably early, at least two weeks earlier than this year. The other five years are considerably short of our estimate for this year. This crop is two to three weeks later in some sections and earlier in others. The total receipts for this year are about the same to this date, as the very early year of 1873, and very much more than any other year since the war.

PROSPECTS.

We can see no prospect of the price going up and think it very likely to go down still lower. Farmers sell your cotton now, without you intend to hold it until next summer.

"INTIMIDATION."

The way the Georgians "Terrorize" Negroes into Voting the Democratic Ticket.

So much is being said nowadays about intimidation and terrorism of negro voters at the south that the following illustration of the way it is done will become of interest, as showing how negroes were intimidated into voting the democratic ticket during the recent election in Georgia. A correspondent of the Republican recently traveling in the south saw at Chattanooga a number of negroes who, in charge of a white boss, were on their way to work on the Cincinnati southern road. They had been doing railroad work in Georgia.

Entering into conversation with the white boss of the gang, the corresponden ent asked if the report that the Georgi negroes largely voted the democratic ticket was true.

"Oh yes," was the reply; "a great many of them did. All of the gang you see here with me voted the democratic ticket at Rome."

"How did you induce them to do so; by threats or by persuasion?"

The man laughed. "There is old Uncle Nelson," said he, pointing to a congo patriarch who sat on a pile of lumber with a cane in his hand and a venerable-looking carpet-sack at his feet. "There is old Uncle Nelson, he carries water for the gang week days and preaches to them Sundays. Ask him, he will tell you."

The correspondent approached the venerable African with—"Uncle, they tell me you are a democratic darkey, and that you preach democracy to your congregation. How is it?"

"Well, boss, I recken you'se hearn 'bout right. I votes de democratic ticket when I'se down in Jorjy."

"But I thought, uncle, that all the darkies voted the republican ticket always unless they were scared away from the polls or scared into voting the democratic ticket. Were you scared into voting the democratic ticket?"

"Lor bless you, chile, I'se neber scart no way. I done vote de way de boss axed me to an' so did all de balance, cos de boss t te fair wid us an' do de right ting."

"Tell me about it."

"Well, you see one day de boss he say 'Boys, I'se done been to Rome and had you all registered to vote.' Den he say 'Boys, come up to my shanty, I'se got some of de true democratic doctrine up dar.' So we all foller de boss up to his shanty. Den he bring out a big demijonn an' a cup an' han' round de whisky. Good whisky. 'Boys,' he say, 'dat whisky come all de way from Kentucky, democrats made dat whisky in a democratic still, out of democratic corn, an' I'se just poured it out of a democratic demijohn into a democratic cup for you all to drink.' Den we all laff. 'Boys,' de boss say, 'Bimeby de 'lection come. Den I gib you all holiday. Your pay go on jis same as if you to work all day. We all go down to Rome an' hab a good time. I pays all de bills. You drink all de good democratic whisky you want.'

"Well, den, in two or free weeks de boss came agin one night an' say: 'Boys, come u to my shanty; more ob dat true democratic doctrine up dar. So we all go. Den he bring out dat same democratic demijohn and pour dat same democratic whiskey. I tell you it mighty good. Den de boss he say: 'Boys, we all go down to Rome and hab a good time to-morrow. No work. Heaps o' fun. I pays all de bills. All de whiskey in Rome is like dis—democratic whisky. You vote de democratic ticket dat whiskey make you all fat. But it pizen ebery man dat votes de radical ticket right away.' Den we all laff. We know de boss jokin' bout dat pizenin,' but we make up our min' to vote de democratic ticket cos de boss tote fa'r wid us an' we like to please him. So we all go down to Rome an march right up to de polls like a company of soldiers, de boss at de head, an' vote de straight democratic ticket. De boss he keep his word, pay all de bills an' de boys hab a gran' good time."

"But, uncle didn't you see any radicals there, and did't they try to persuade you to vote the radical ticket?"

"Oh, yes, dar some radicals dar. But dey didn't say anything. De fact am, de radicals don't say much in Jorjy. Dey used to be purty lively down dar, but deys got tired an' sort o' restin, now."

"Would you have voted the radical ticket if they had asked you to?"

"No. I reckon not."

"Suppose they had asked you and you had voted the radical ticket, would the boss have made any trouble for you?"

"No, de boss not make any trouble for us. Howsomebber, I speck he might pester de radicals if dey interfere wid us. I hearn him tell a radical dar, jis as we was waitin' to git a chance to vote dat it 'would'nt pay him more dan one cent on de dollar to fool wid dem darkies.'"

"What did the boss mean by that?"

"I spose he mean what he say. Anyhow de radical he seem to understan' what he mean puffectly."

"Who was the radical; did you know him?"

"Yis, I know him. He worfless sort o' feller. Come dar bout seven years ago from de norf. He hold good many offices while dat man Bullock gov'ner. Bin out of offis though good while now. He trifin sort o' chap; play cards most de time."

"Do you suppose your boss would have hurt him if he had interfered with you or tried to persuade you to vote the radical ticket?"

"No, I reckon not. De boss he very quiet man. Don't say much. But I spec he might hurt somebody if dey pester him too much. Dar was no danger, dough. Dat radical he understan' what de boss mean and he keep away from de bos. Dat's yall."

"Is the boss a southern man?"

"Lor' bless you, no. He come down hyar wid Sherman's army. Den he wounded at Kennesaw an' sent back to dis place (Chattanooga) an' when he git well he go to work on de railroads."

"Do you know what state he is from?"

"No, I don't know dat, for shuah, but I speak, ef I aint mistaken, he come from Ohio."

At this juncture "the boss" came up and told his men that the train they were going north on was backing down and they must get ready to get on board.

"Did you find out what you wanted?" he asked, laughing.

The correspondent replied that he had, and asked the man what state he was from.

He said he was from Cleveland, Ohio, and had been doing contract work on railroads in the south since 1866. He spoke very bitterly of carpet-baggers; said they were paralyzing business or trying to, and denounced the convention in session at Chattanooga in unmeasured terms.

The correspondent then related what the old negro had said about the white radical, and asked the man what he would have done to him if he had interfered with his negroes who were going to vote.

"I would have belted him over the head with the barrel of my revolver," he replied. "That fellow Cady, whom Uncle Nelson was speaking of, is one of the most miserable and contemptible scamps in ten states. I knew him before the war in Cleveland. He never was a soldier, but followed the army as a sharp and a gambler. I would not permit any such scum to have anything to say to my negroes. Give him a chance to work on their minds a day or two and half of them would quit me and stay loafing about Rome, doing nothing. That's why I objected to h s having anything to do with them."

This is terrorism in Georgia.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The New Bishop of Wisconsin Opposes the Anti-Ritual Canon.

[*By Telegraph to the Constitution.*]

NEW YORK, October 31.—The Episcopal convention committee of conference on the amended canon and ritual made a report which amended he original canon, reported by the committee, by striking out in the specification clauses relating to the use of incense and retaining the crucifix in part of the place of public worship, with a few other important changes. Rev. Dr. DeKoven, of Wisconsin, spoke briefly on this report, and said he should oppose it on account of the unconstitutionality. He was of opinion that none of these ceremonies could be suppressed by the canon, but only by the rubrics in the prayer book. Further discussion was cut short by the order of the day being called for.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce the name of M. T. Castleberry as a candidate for Tax Collector, subject to the Democratic nomination.
july10-dtdn

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, subject to the Democratic nomination.
aug19—dtd JAMES D. COLLINS

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT. GEO. H. HAMMOND is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia—*subject to the Democratic nomination.*
aug4—dtd

FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT. Captain T. B. Camp is a candidate for the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.
july15-dtn

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT.—Major Julius M. Patton will be supported in the democratic convention for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county
aug25—dtd

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT.—We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. J. S. Holliday as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination.
aug28—dtd

FOR CORONER—We are authorized to announce William Bell as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county, subject to democratic nomination.
sep9—dtd

FOR SHERIFF.—*Editors Constitution:* Please announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination, to be held on the 17th of November next, associated with G. W. ANDERSON, C. C. GREEN and C. W. WELLS, as deputies.
A. M. PERKERSON.
sep12—dtd

FOR SHERIFF.—For sheriff of Fulton county subject to democratic nomination Alfred L. Fowler with the following deputies: C. L. Poole, J. N. Langston, D. A McDuffie.
sep1—dtd

FOR TAX RECEIVER.—I am a candidate for Tax Receiver, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party, for the following reasons: 1st. Because I believe myself as capable as any man; and 2d, Because I served one term in that office, and did the work one year (1864) at a cost to myself of $1,000 or $1,200, and have never received one cent from the State—the Legislature refusing to pay me, because they might be asked to pay other honest debts—therefore I believe my claims to the office equal to those of any one else.
J. I. MILLER.
aug14—dtd

FOR TAX RECEIVER.—*To the Voters of Fulton county.*—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax receiver, subject to the democratic nomination. My services in the past will be surety for me performing my duties in the future.
A. G. GRIER.
sep11—dtd

FOR TAX RECEIVER.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county subject to the Democratic nomination.
aug19—dtd J. C. DUNLAP.

FOR TAX RECLIVER.—Please announce the name of Miles Turpin as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county, subject to the Democratic nomination.
aug18—dtd

FOR TAX RECEIVER.—*Editors Constitution:* Please announce the name of J. C. Hoolbrook as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.
july5—dtd

FOR TAX RECEIVER.—L. C. Wells is a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county, subject to the Democratic nomination.
aug9—dtd

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for reelection to the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination.—November 17, 1874.
sep20-dtd SAMUEL R. HOYLE.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—The friends of Captain T. J. Mercer announce him as a candidate for tax collector of Fulton county subject to the democratic nomination.
aug30—dtd

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—*Editors Constitution:* Please announce the name of Robert M. Farrar as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.
july—dtd

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—By the request of my friends I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for tax collector of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination.
HIRAM McGRIFF.
sep6—dtf

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—W. F. Parkhurst announces himself or *still* a candidate for this office on the platform previously announced; hopes his friends will go all they can to secure his nomination, and if elected will try to serve them well.
oct11—dtd

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT.—JAMES E. WILLIAMS is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, subject to the Democratic nomination.
aug13—dtd

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.—We are requested to announce the name of C. M. Payne as a candidate for re-election to the office of county treasurer, subject to the democratic nomination on the 17th of November.
—dtd

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—General W. S. Walker is announced as a candidate for the office of tax collector, subject to the democratic nomination.
oct15—dtd

FOR CONGRESS.—I announce myself as an independent republican candidate to represent the people of the 7th congressional district of Georgia in the 44th congress of the United States.
S. P. HARBEN.
Dalton, Ga., October 13, 1874—dtd

FOR CLERK OF HOUSE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES.—*Editors Constitution:* Please announce my name as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives at the session in January next.
C. R. STROTHER.
oct17—d1w&w1i Lincolnton, Ga.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without

A HOWE!

J. B. SCARRATT,
aug2—may7-dtf wed fri&sun Manager.

CLOTHING.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

M. & J. Hirsch,

— THE —

POPULAR CLOTHIERS

OF ATLANTA, HAVE BEEN AWARD

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. W. M. MARVIN.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases weere it is required. The Doctor is permanently located and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation room s No. 20 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

feb19-d&ewly

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

JOHN A. DOANE

HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF

Hats, Canes, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises and Satchels,

—TO—

No. 37 Whitehall Street,

J. M. Holbrook's old stand.

He has just returned from New York, where he purchased a large stock at very low figures, and he intends to sell Hats, Canes, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises and Satchels,

CHEAP.

Call and examine for yourselves.

oct7—dlm

Memphis and Charleston R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing

T. G. GARRETT,
Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

W. J. ROSS,
General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

ADVANCES ON COTTON.

Hopkins, Dwight & Trowbridge,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

134 Pearl Street,

NEW YORK,

ARE PREPARED TO ADVANCE liberally on shipments of Cotton.

Futures bought or sold on best terms.

Address C. D. MILLER, Atlanta, Ga., care Georgia Banking and Trust Company.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, formerly Hopkins Allen & Co., late President of Importers and Traders National Bank.

AMOS T. DWIGHT, E. L. TROWBRIDGE, Formerly Trowbridge, Dwight & Co. oct29—d1m&w3m

ON SALE AT

GEO. SHARP, JR.'S,

One minute repeaters,
¼ second times,
¼ second split,
Fly-back timers.

ONE WATCH VALUED AT ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

oct—dtf

FOR SALE,

THE McCLATCHEY

Mill Property.

WITH forty acres of land adjoining, situate one and one-half miles from Cartersville, in Bartow county, on the Etowah river. The Western and Atlantic Railroad passes through the premises, and water power is one of the most extensive in the State. For sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply to

MESSRS. WOFFORD & WIKLE,
oct1—dtf Attorney at Law.

TO DRESSMAKERS

OR DEALERS IN

LADIES' GOODS!

We would like to connect our

PAPER FASHION

Rooms with some other business. We have a large sale-room in best location. Any one having a nice light business that would be benefited by a change, is invited to investigate.

E. H. CRAIG'S,
8—dtf 27 Marietta street.

Mills for Sale.

I WILL SELL, on reasonable terms, a first-class FLOURING, GRIST AND SAW Mill with abundant water power, near Fowlley, Georgia.

Particulars address the subscriber at Fowlley, Ga.

D. H. HOUSER.

oct—d5t-theneodtlldec1

Farm for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, the west half of lot No. 189, in the 14th district (Henry,) within one mile of East Point, containing 101½ acres, more or less, 40 acres in woods, the balance good cotton and corn land. There is on this land a good sized room dwelling, good water, etc. Titles perfect. For particulars enquire of the undersigned, or A. J. Lyle, at East Point.

JOHN T. CONLEY,
24 Broad street,
oct25—d1 w nrf Atlanta, Ga.

To Capitalists.

I SHALL REMOVE TO THE COUNTRY in January next in consequence of bad health, (to be out 5) I therefore offer for sale my BROAD STREET PROPERTY, north side Iron bridge, consisting of a fine basement, floored, with railroad track and platform for receiving and shipping, three stories above; Y. M. A. on second floor; two store rooms, 22 feet wide, 93 feet long. I offer one store separate or both together, in four payments; part cash, the other three in one, two and three years, with interest. Would exchange in part for other property outside the city. Call on subscriber or address to Atlanta. This property rents for about $4,000 a year, and is now occupied for one year from the 11th this month.

S. W. LEE.
oct22—dtf

DONALDSON & WALLER,

Tobacco Brokers Grain Dealers

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

july28—d3taw3m

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1874. Vol. VII---No 138

TRIALS OF A TWIN.

In form and feature, face and limb,
I grew so like my brother,
That folks got taking me for him,
And each for one another.
It puzzled all our kith and kin,
It reached a fearful pitch;
For one of us was both a twin,
And not a soul knew which.

One day, to make the matter worse,
Before our names were fixed,
And we were being washed by nurse,
We got completely mixed;
And thus you see, by fate's decree,
Or rather nurse's whim,
My brother John was christened me,
And I was christened him.

This fatal likeness ever dogged
My footsteps when at school,
And I was always getting flogged
When John turned out a fool.
I put this question fruitlessly
To every one I knew,
"What would you do if you were me
To prove that you were you?"

Our close resemb ance turned the tide
Of my domestic life,
For somehow my intended bride
Became my brother's wife.
In fact, year after year, the same
Absurd mistakes went on,
And when I died, the neighbors came
And buried brother John.

OUR NEW YORK FASHION LETTER.

Autumn Styles—Fashion Follies.

[Specially written for THE CONSTITUTION.]

Fashion is destitute of brains: I suppose there has never been a question about that; but certainly if there had this season could set it at rest forever.

People have been poor for a year past; that is many have that were princely rich or thought themselves so, and the rest have felt poor.

A wise fashion under these circumstances would have appealed to the practical common sense of the public; it would have created marvels out of carmelite serge; it would have done wonders with homespun; it would have taught moral lessons through "soft" felt hats, and, instead of adding feathers, knocked them in on the crown, as men do, to make them look jaunty; and sod them at the natural human price.

But no. Fashion could not do anything half so sensible. It has taken the beautiful woolens and gathered them and pleated them, and laid them over in huge folds, and added heavy flounces and tabs and sashes—and charges a hundred and twenty-five dollars for a dress of them, which is utterly ruined by the weight and clumsiness of the superfluous material.

All the softness and freedom and style of the fabric is lost. If I were a man and had invented such materials, or an artizan and had manufactured them, I could cry over the wicked waste, the lack artistic sense, the utter failure to appreciate the possibilities that are thus abominably slighted or destroyed.

Thirty-five dollars should purchase as handsome a chevral or serge suit as a woman need to wear. Forty-five dollars should buy a costume of silk and wool, allowing twenty dollars in one case and thirty dollars on the other, for fabrics, and fifteen dollars (which ought to be enough) for making, thread, lining—or what are known as dress-maker's trimmings.

But try to purchase a suit or costume ready made and it will cost from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and a fashionable dressmaker will run it up to the same sum.

In the same way a soft felt hat which costs from one dollar and ten cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents, and the beauty of which is in its simplicity, its readiness, its flexibility, and adaptativeness, is brought up in the hands of the milliner to sixteen dollars by adding a long plume, or even two or three worthless little feather tips, a brummagen buckle, a flaring bow, a twist of velvet, and a binding.

Now here was something that might have gladdened the hearts of thousands of women; for all, rich and poor alike, want a hat for ordinary wear, low-priced, of a material like that of a man which cannot be spoiled by rain and may be finished in a plain inexpensive way—with a binding and the wing of a game bird, perhaps, or a band and bow, something that would not increase the cost; and, allowing a dollar for the slight labor of putting it on, would still give us just what is needed at a sum of from three to five dollars.

London milliners advertise their "guinea" bonnets as a specialty. If some New York milliner had wit enough to advertise a "five dollar" hat for ladies, and judgment and taste enough to give it a look of style and simple elegance, she would make a fortune.

The manufacturers have done everything but trim ladies' hats. They furnish straw and felt and beaver and even a patent velvet, but they will have to "finish" every day hats for women as they do for men and children before they find the desideratum required.

THE JET INSANITY

seems to exist more on the part of the shop-keepers than their lady patrons. It is astonishing to what an extent jet and beaded trimmings have been manufactured and the prices that are asked for them. The mania is one which must be short lived, because it makes dress so conspicuous, and to put the fashionable amount upon a costume for day or evening wear, would be to invest with the cost of a small house. Jetted aprons are seventy-five dollars each; beaded jackets from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five; beaded neckties four dollars and a half; collars composed wholly of jet beads on wire fifteen dollars. Belts are fifteen dollars with leaf-like pendants, composed of small cut beads massed together. Buckles made in the same way are two dollars and a half to five dollars each; and a passementerie bordering composed of fine cut jet or a jetted fringe, with net work beading, are either of them ten to fifteen dollars per yard.

The poorest trimmings into which jet is introduced have doubled in price, although the most of them have no real or intrinsic value, and drop off little by little, in the street or in the house, without any strain whatever being put upon them.

To see handsome silk or velvet vulgarized in this way; above all to see ladies actually paying to have their rich, real lace spoiled by "beading" it, is enough to make one conclude that women are bereft of sense where dress or fashion is concerned.

There are some, however, who have escaped the infection. "Do not mention 'beads' to me," said one of the most elegant women in New York to her dressmaker recently, "or I shall look out for another modiste. I would not touch jet, upon any consideration, or be seen wearing a particle of it."

The same lady went to half a dozen of the large furnishing houses in an attempt to find a plain, stylish costume of silk and wool. Of course it was not to be had. She then bought the materials, took them to the person already alluded to, and said, "if you put a side pleating, or a bunch of folds, or a heap of gathers, or any other abomination on this costume, I shall send it back upon your hands."

These vigorous measures enabled her to secure a costume of black faille and velvet free from jet, and a costume of silk and wool which is perfect in the way, and a most agreeable contrast to the majority of the complicated and idiotic structures that cost twice as much and demand the strength of Hercules to carry about.

Seriously, the weight of clothing which the combination of heavy materials with beaded trimmings and the enormous quantity of the fabric employed in "building" its different parts, is an evil which must be experienced to be fully realized. Pale, delicate women walk the streets scarcely able to move their limbs under the burden of their trappings.

THE SHIRRING MANIA.

Old ladies, who remember what were called the "drawn" silk bonnets, and the way full sleeves and skirts were gauged at the top thirty years ago, will understand what shirring means. It is simply gathering in rows, two or more, and this season dresses, suits and costumes are composed wholly of gatherings and fine side, or as they are called, "knife" pleatings without any reference to material, its fitness, or entire unsuitability to such a purpose.

There is a class of silks, soft, rather light and fine, which may be "shirred" with but slight fullness to advantage. But imagine quantities of side pleating which requires the length three times over and rows of shirring drawn thick upon flounce, tablier, (apron) sleeves, panier, boddice, wherever it is possible to put it in velvet on thick diagonal serge, camelshair, chevut, and even matalasse silk and cloth. This is absolute waste of time, money and material.

THE JACKET AND APRON OVERSKIRT.

The jacket and apron overskirt has almost superceded the polonaise—quite, indeed, except the polonaise which stimulates these together with a sash or scarf back.

The new apron is cut broad, laid in three pleats upon each side, and meets at the back under the basque or under the folds of the skirt, a sash or cascade of brown loops, terminating in wide ends, removing the appearance of plainness and giving the requisite finish to the ensemble of the costume. The most fashionable method of making the sash is to take three yards of the silk, double it together at the sides, and arrange it either as a sash, starting from the side of the waist, or as a ladder down the centre of the back.

A more dressy method for ceremonious dinner toilettes is to trim the skirt rather high in front, leaving the train plain, and cut the apron and side sashes all in one, arranging these so as to form a flat trimming for the sides, and apparently hold the back, its broad pleated train, and *pouf* (if there is one) in position.

Whatever fullness there is in skirts, whether of day or evening dresses, is now all massed at the back and disposed of in a broad double or triple box plait. In a suit or demi-trained dress this will be plain and straight, but for grand toilettes the back breadths are cut from a quarter to half yard longer than the others, and this fullness is gathered or pleated into the sides to assist in forming the *pouf* or panier which surmounts the train, and to which a fanciful basque with bows or pockets, or both, adds the crowning touch.

Flat bands of ostrich feathers in the tolls of the silk, are the favorite trimmings for these dresses, and by far the most effective, but they are too costly for ordinary use and wear. Neck and wrists are invariably finished with pleatings of tulle added to which are ruffles of real valenciennes lace.

THE PRINCESSE OVERDRESS.

Perhaps the very latest thing in dressing toilettes is the princesse overdress in the new striped silk and velvet, which, together with a few rich brocades for trains or tabliers, comprise the richest novelties of the season from Lyons' manufacturers. Boddice and overskirts are cut in one, as the name indicates, the boddice square and cut down in a gradual slope over the hips; perfectly plain and straight in front and at the sides, but very gracefully draped at the back and finished with a sash which invariably forms a cascade of bows.

The elegance of the toilette depends upon the harmony skirt, which is usually of gros-grain, and the overdress, and also the taste with which the silk of which the skirt is composed, and its trimmings are united upon the overdress.

Fine knife pleatings of white silk gauge or grenadine, puffings of lace or tulle, and deep silk fringes with netted beadings, surmounted by flat beads of feathers, plain or beaded, are all used, but with the utmost art in order to conceal art.

Complete toilettes are also made of the velvet striped fabric; the stripes showing different widths upon the skirts, the apron, and the basque; but these dresses have the merit of novelty only. They are offensively striking, not to say zebra-ish in appearance.

NEW WINTER CLOAKS.

There is an effort to revive cloaks this season and a prospect that it will be at least partially successful. The most practical designs are rather long and cut into the fringe, so as to be finely shaped without being tight fitting. They are made of gray, dark blues and black "velvet" cloth or English tricot bordered with fur and finished with sleeves, cut rather wide at the wrists and a long pointed head at the back, not so broad and much more dressy than the "Uster" hood.

These cloaks are very gracefully worn over plain demi trained skirts and with muff and boa matching the fur trimming. A velvet bonnet or even a pretty felt-hat constitutes a toilette that is distinguished.

There are much more fanciful and much more costly ones of matlassee (quilted) silk, faced with velvet, but they require a certain style of dress to go with them, and can only properly be worn by ladies who can afford to have their entire dress in harmony, with an expensive and exceptionable garment.

Jackets of course will be as popular as ever. Many already possess them, and many others can better afford to buy something already common and in the market, than a garment which must be made to order and of which only a few have as yet been seen. Fur trimmings, freshen up old jackets wonderfully, and their present popularity suggests a method by which old garments can be utilized and an air of fashion imparted to them at a comparatively small expense.

A very marked difference has been made within the past two or three years in the cut of dresses and outside garments, a difference to which attention has from time to time been called, but which even now many persons dressmakers among others, fail to realize.

close cut of dresses and outside garments. The back is very narrow, generally without side forms, the sleeve seam high on the shoulder the sides shaped into the restricted outline of the figure instead of being left loose and baggy as formerly.

If this firm is carefully observed it will give an appearance of "style" to the simplest dress, while without they will look dowdy and old, no matter how rich the material.

An autumn costume that is new here has an air of distinction that is quite exceptional. It consists of a plain velvet walking skirt a da camel's hair polonaise, with velvet English collar, cuffs, buttons, and sash. A light gray felt hat, usually matching the shade of the camel's hair cloth, is trimmed with velvet matching the skirt and facing upon the polonaise, with the addition of a long ostrich feather, the larger and more natural the better. The color of the velvet is always black or brown. Some ladies utilize an old silk skirt by trimming it up with velvet flounces, and putting over it a camel's hair polonaise with the regulation velvet mounting with very good results. But the plain walking skirt of velvet is more elegant.

Opera cloaks still retain the dolman shape, though some are made on the circular form. Imported ones are usually either embroidered in colors, or made of striped kabyle cloth, the prettiest novelty for opera cloaks of the season is consisted of a stripe of white velvet alternating with a stripe of thick netted silk. Knotted silk and chenille fringe is used for trimmings. Beautiful cloaks have been made of white gros-grain lined and quilted, and trimmed with white fur, and others of white matelassee silk, with silk and pearl gimp or passementerie, put on as embroidery, and white ostrich feather bordering.

FASHIONS IN FURS.

Furs are now accepted as part of the inevitable, and are taken moderately, both useful and becoming additions to a lady's wardrobe. But the purchase of heavy garments, like seal skin sacques, by persons who must wear them at all times, with all sorts of dresses, because they cannot afford any variety to these wardrobes, is a mistake through which they must suffer.

A sealskin sacque is only elegant and becoming when the costume harmonizes with it; when a handsome dress and bonnet, unexceptionable gloves and other accessories, harmonize in color and exhaled the air of rich sobriety to the entire costume. It is, however, very expensive, if it is good, and a poor one is not worth having, and can be had only by the sacrifice of something else which needed, and under the circumstances more desirable.

These things should be taken into consideration before deciding upon so costly a purchase.

A seal or beaver set, on the contrary, consisting of muff and boa, is a very desirable possession for ladies whose tastes are quiet and refined, and who care more for durability and fineness than for the whim of the moment in the selection of their furs.

A handsome mink set is perhaps still more desirable, but it is also more costly and not within the reach of every one. Mink is always "well worn," but the fashionable furs of the season are silver fox and chinchilla.

Both are what are called fancy furs, deriving their importance from the caprice of fashion, and not from their intrinsic merits. Both are, however, very beautiful furs, though less durable than the darker ones, and both this season are costly, partly because there is a scarcity in the supply, partly because they have been elected to lead the reigning mode.

In common furs black marten (skunk) and artic lynx—the latter a strong useful fur, though coarse, are the most popular. Both are long-haired, and if the antecedents of one were agreeable it would be admired for its beauty. It is usually made up in its natural color, and is well looking as well as useful and economical. It is sometimes called instead of black marten Alaska sable.

There is no change in the shape of the muff and boa, but the seal cap is turned up at the side, and shaped exactly like the ordinary felt hat.

A new combination of the muff and boa has also been introduced from Germany, which consists of a boa, which crosses upon the chest, and into the ends of which a sort of cornucopia shaped mitten is introduced, which serve as pockets for the hands. It is not likely to supersede the muff—at least at present.

JENNIE JUNE.

Cotton—Volumn III, No. 9.

The receipts this week are 148,035 bales compared with 103,000 last year, and 122,000 the year before.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 150,000 bales compared with 133,000 last year, and 134,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns, 40,000 compared with 33,000 last year, and 40,000 the year before.

WEATHER.

The thermometer has averaged 74 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant five days, cloudy and warm two days. No rain. The same week last year the thermometer was 58 degrees at noon. Clear and cool four days, and cloudy and warm three days. One rainy day. Rainfall for the week .62 of an inch. Quite cold two days, with ice ⅛ an inch thick.

The same week, year before last, the thermometer was 63 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant every day. Light rain one night. White frost one night.

RAIN.

The following is the record of the rainfall for the month of October for five years.

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
No. of days on which rain fell	4	9	5	3	2
Inches of rain	.67	2.09	.64	1.23	.71

ATLANTA MARKET.—RECEIPTS.

	1874	1873
Receipts this week	3,150	4,150
Receipts previously	14,450	8,054
	17,600	12,204

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments this week	2,320	3,768
Shipments previously	13,312	7,519
	15,632	11,287

STOCK.

Stock on hand	1,950	942

PRICE.

Middlings	13	12½

The daily receipts at all ports for the next week for the past four years are as follows:

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Saturday	14,420	12,526	21,369	24,340
Monday	16,340	17,503	21,625	33,208
Tuesday	18,420	19,100	26,268	16,563
Wds	16,750	15,332	18,090	24,059
Thursday	18,920	17,457	23,208	16,786
Friday	22,430	21,929	20,881	15,293
Various	1,220	1752	2,947	3,120
	107,900	105,600	134,388	133,569

NEW YORK.

This market has been dull and weak; sales of spots 9,000 bales at a decline of ¼ of a cent. Contracts have been active; sales 150,000 bales at a decline of one-fourth of a cent in the price.

The weather has been splendid—never better—receipts large and trade dull. All these things have caused holders to give way slowly in their views, and also to hold speculation in check. The men who made money buying tobacco and pork, and then sold out and invested in cotton, are putting their shoulders to the wheel as the price goes down, and they see their former profits melting away. They are still buying, hoping they are on the right side.

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been dull and very weak, with small sales at a decline of three-eighths of a cent in the price. The same causes operating against prices that we gave last week.

WAR.

The prospect of war between China and Japan still continues. The Japanese are making extensive preparations for carrying on a war, upon a large scale. In case this trouble should go on until a war breaks out, it will injure the trade in cotton goods very seriously.

It will affect the export of goods from Manchester, England, and in that way depress the cotton market in Liverpool.

CORN AND PORK.

As we wish to benefit the farmers all we can, we advise them to take good care of the large corn crops which many of them have made, as western corn is likely to be high next spring and summer, and those who have to buy will be compelled to pay rather high prices for it. Also bacon will rule high next summer again. Farmers, save your bacon and corn, for both will be likely to be high next summer. A word to the wise is sufficient.

EXPORTS.

The stock of American cotton on the continent is large, being 169,000 bales this year, compared with 122,000 last year, and 73,000 the year before. Therefore, they do not need to buy as actively as they did two years ago, the exports to the continent this year are only 25,000 bales, compared with 32,000 last year, and 94,000 the year before.

This light demand from the continent is one great reason for the depressed condition of the market, particularly at the southern ports. As the stocks on the continent are still large, notwithstanding the light exports, they will not be compelled to buy in this country, and will not do so unless they see a margin for a profit.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool and afloat for that port for six yeers, is as follows:

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Stock	428	509	517	467	532	621
Afloat	323	273	435	204	179	251
	751	782	952	671	711	872

AMERICAN COTTON IN SIGHT AND AFLOAT FOR LIVERPOOL SAME TIME.

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Stock	29	76	117	36	98	167
Afloat	49	63	97	55	51	83
	78	139	214	91	149	250

TAKEN BY OUR OWN SPINNERS FOR THE PAST MONTH AND FOR TWO MONTHS SAME TIME.

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
October	50	57	56	114	76	75
Two mo's	109	128	105	170	158	153

ESTIMATE OF CROPS.

The average of the receipts at the ports for eight years, for two months was 13½ per cent. of the total crops. The receipts thus far are 650,000 bales. Suppose the receipts have been 13½ per cent. this year, and we have the receipts at the ports 4,815,000 bales to which add 325,000 bales for over land and southern consumption and the total crop would be 5,140,000 bales. This is evidently much too large. Therefore, in consequence of the very favorable fall for gathering the crop we will put it at 17 per cent. or 8½ per cent. larger than the average for eight years. This will make the crop 4,150,000 bales, which is our

PRESENT ESTIMATE.

The actual per cent. of of receipts at the ports for the first two months of the cotton year for eight years is as follows:

1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
11.3	8.6	15.3	14.9	10.9	16.8	17.8	13.4

The year 1868 was early and a small crop. 1871 was a very small crop, less than three millions, and was quickly disposed of. The year of 1872 was remarkably early, at least two weeks earlier than this year. The other five years are considerably short of our estimate for this year. This crop is two to three weeks later in some sections and earlier in others. The total receipts for this year are about the same to this date, as the very early year of 1872, and very much more than any other year since the war.

PROSPECTS.

We can see no prospect of the price going up and think it very likely to go down still lower. Farmers sell your cotton now, without you intend to hold it until next summer.

"INTIMIDATION."

The way the Georgians "Terrorize" Negroes into Voting the Democratic Ticket.

So much is being said nowadays about intimidation and terrorism of negro voters at the south that the following illustration of the way it is done will become of interest, as showing how negroes were intimidated into voting the democratic ticket during the recent election in Georgia. A correspondent of the Republican recently traveling in the south saw at Chattanooga a number of negroes who, in charge of a white boss, were on their way to work on the Cincinnati southern road. They had been doing railroad work in Georgia.

Entering into conversation with the white boss of the gang, the correspondent asked if the report that the Georgi negroes largely voted the democratic ticket was true.

"Oh yes," was the reply; "a great many of them did. All of the gang you see here with me voted the democratic ticket at Rome."

"How did you induce them to do so; by threats or by persuasion?"

The man laughed. "There is old Uncle Nelson," said he, pointing to a congo patriarch who sat on a pile of lumber with a cane in his hand and a venerable-looking carpet-sack at his feet. "There is old Uncle Nelson, he carries water for the gang week days and preaches to them Sundays. Ask him, he will tell you."

The correspondent approached the venerable African with—"Uncle, they tell me you are a democratic darkey, and that you preach democracy to your congregation. How is it?"

"Well, boss, I recken you'se hearn 'bout right. I votes de democratic ticket when I'se down in Jorjy."

"But I thought, uncle, that all the darkies voted the republican ticket always unless they were scared away from the polls or scared into voting the democratic ticket. Were you scared into voting the democratic ticket?"

"Lor bless you, chile, I'se neber scart no way. I done vote de way de boss axed me to an' so did all de balance, cos de boss t te fair wid us an' do de right ting."

"Tell me about it."

"Well, you see one day de boss he say, 'Boys, I'se done been to Rome and had you all registered to vote.' Den he say, "Boys, come up to my shanty, I'se got some of de true democratic doctrine up dar.' So we all foller de boss up to his shanty. Den he bring out a big demijoun an' a cup an' han' round de whisky. Good whisky. 'Boys,' he say, 'dat whisky come all de way from Kentucky. democrats made dat whisky in a democratic still, out of democratic corn, an' I'se just poured it out of a democratic demijohn into a democratic cup for you all to drink.' Den we all laff. 'Boys,' de boss say, 'Bimeby de 'lection come. Den I gib you all holiday. Your pay go on jis same as if you to work all day. We all go down to Rome an' hab a good time. I pays all de bills. You drink all de good democratic whisky you want.'

"Well, den, in two or free weeks de boss came agin one night an' say: 'Boys, come up to my shanty; more ob dat true democratic doctrine up dar. So we all go. Den he bring out dat same democratic demijohn and pour dat same democratic whiskey. I tell you it mighty good. Den de boss he say: 'Boys, we all go down to Rome and hab a good time to-morrow. No work. Heaps o' fun. I pays all de bills. All de whiskey in Rome is like dis—democratic whisky. You vote de democratic ticket dat whiskey make you all fat. But it pizen ebery man dat votes de radical ticket right away.' Den we all laff. We know de boss jokin' bout dat pizenin,' but we make up our min' to vote de democratic ticket cos de boss tote fa'r wid us an' we like to please him. So we all go down to Rome an march right up to de polls like a company of soldiers, de boss at de head, an' vote de straight democratic ticket. De boss he keep his word, pay all de bills an' de boys hab a gran' good time."

"But, uncle didn't you see any radicals there, and did't they try to persuade you to vote the radical ticket?"

"Oh, yes, dar some radicals dar. But dey didn't say anything. De fact am, de radicals don't say much in Jorjy. Dey used to be purty lively down dar, but deys got tired an' sort o' restin, now.

"Would you have voted the radical ticket if they had asked you to?"

"No. I reckon not."

"Suppose they had asked you and you had voted the radical ticket, would the boss have made any trouble for you?"

"No, de boss not make any trouble for us. Howsomebber, I speck he might pester de radicals if dey interfere wid us. I hearn him tell a radical dar, jis as we was waitin' to git a chance to vote dat it would'nt pay him more dan one cent on de dollar to fool wid dem darkies.'"

"What did the boss mean by that?"

"I spose he mean what he say. Anyhow de radical be seem to understan what he mean puffectly."

"Who was the radical; did you know him?"

"Yis, I know him. He worfless sort o' feller. Come dar bout seven years ago from de norf. He hold good many offices while dat man Bullock gov'ner. Bin out of offis though good while now. He trifin sort o' chap; play cards most de time."

"Do you suppose your boss would have hurt him if he had interfered with you or tried to persuade you to vote the radical ticket?"

"No, I reckon not. De boss he very quiet man. Don't say much. But I spec he might hurt somebody if dey pester him too much. Dar was no danger, dough. Dat radical he understan' what de boss mean and he keep away from de boss. Dat's yall."

"Is the boss a southern man?"

"Lor' bless you, no. He come down hyar wid Sherman's army. Den he wounded at Kennesaw an' sent back to dis place (Chattanooga) an' when he git well he go to work on de railroads."

"Do you know what state he is from?"

"No, I don't know dat, for shuah, but I speak, ef I aint mistaken, he come from Ohio."

At this juncture "the boss" came up and told his men that the train they were going north on was backing down and they must get ready to get on board.

"Did you find out what you wanted?" he asked, laughing.

The correspondent replied that he had, and asked the man what state he was from.

He said he was from Cleveland, Ohio, and had been doing contract work on railroads in the south since 1866. He spoke very bitterly of carpet-baggers; said they were paralyzing business or trying to, and denounced the convention in session at Chattanooga in unmeasured trems.

The correspondent then related what the old negro had said about the white radical, and asked the man what he would have done to him if he had interfered with his negroes who were going to vote.

"I would have belted him over the head with the barrel of my revolver," he replied. "That fellow Cady, whom Uncle Nelson was speaking of, is one of the most miserable and contemptible scamps in ten states. I knew him before the war in Cleveland. He never was a soldier, but followed the army as a sharp and a gambler. I would not permit any such scum to have anything to say to my negroes. Give him a chance to work on their minds a day or two and half of them would quit me and stay loafing about Rome, doing nothing. That's why I objected to h s having anything to do with them."

This is terrorism in Georgia.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The New Bishop of Wisconsin Opposes the Anti-Ritual Canon.

[*By Telegraph to the Constitution.*]

NEW YORK, October 31.—The Episcopal convention committee of conference on the amended canon and ritual made a report which amended the original canon, reported by the committee, by striking out in the specification clauses relating to the use of incense and retaining the crucifix in part of the place of public worship, with a few other important changes. Rev. Dr. DeKoven, of Wisconsin, spoke briefly on this report, and said he should oppose it on account of the unconstitutionality. He was of opinion that none of these ceremonies could be suppressed by the canon, but only by the rubrics in the prayer book. Further discussion was cut short by the order of the day being called for.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce the name of M. T Castleberry as a candidate for Tax Collector, subject to the Democratic nomination.

july10-dtdn

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, subject to the Democratic nomination.

aug19—dtd JAMES D. COLLINS

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT. GEO. H. HAMMOND is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia—*subject to the Democratic nomination.*

aug4—dtd

FOR CLEEK OF SUPERIOR COURT. Captain T. B. Camp is a candidate for the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.

july15—dtn

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT.—Major Julius M. Patton will be supported in the democratic convention for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county

aug25—dtd

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT.—We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. J. S. Holliday as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination.

aug23—dtd

FOR CORONER—We are authorized to announce William Bell as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county, subject to democratic nomination.

sep9—dtd

FOR SHERIFF.—*Editors Constitution:* Please announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination, to be held on the 17th of November next, assisted with G. W. ANDERSON, C. C. GREEN and C. W. WELLS, as deputies.

A. M. PERKERSON.

sep12—dtd

FOR SHERIFF.—For sheriff of Fulton county subject to democratic nomination Alfred L. Fowler with the following deputies: C. L. Poole, J. N. Langston, D. A McDuffie.

sep1—dtd

FOR TAX RECEIVER.—I am a candidate for Tax Receiver, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party, for the following reasons: 1st. Because I believe myself as capable as any man; and 2d, Because I served one term in that office, and did the work one year (1864) at a cost to myself of $1,000 or $1,200, and have never received one cent from the State—the Legislature refusing to pay me, because they might be asked to pay other honest debts—therefore I believe my claims to the office equal to those of any one else.

J. I. MILLER.

aug14—dtd

FOR TAX RECEIVER.—*To the Voters of Fulton county.*—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax receiver, subject to the democratic nomination. My services in the past will be surety for me performing my duties in the future.

A. G. GRIER.

sep11—dtd

FOR TAX RECEIVER.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county subject to the Democratic nomination.

J. C. DUNLAP.

aug19—dtd

FOR TAX RECLIVER.—Please announce the name of Miles Turpin as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county, subject to the Democratic nomination.

aug13—dtd

FOR TAX RECEIVER.—*Editors Constitution:* Please announce the name of J. C. Holbrook as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.

july5—dtdn

FOR TAX RECEIVER.—I. C. Wells is a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county, subject to the Democratic nomination.

aug9—dtd

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for reelection to the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination—November 17, 1874.

SAMUEL R. HOYLE.

sep20—dtd

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—The friends of Captain T. J. Mercer announce him as a candidate for tax collector of Fulton county subject to the democratic nomination.

aug30—dtd

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—*Editors Constitution:* Please announce the name of Robert M. Farrar as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.

july"—dtd

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—By the request of my friends I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for tax collector of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination.

HIRAM McGRIFF.

sep6—dtd

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—W. F. Parkhurst announces himself as still a candidate for this office on the platform pre iously announced; hopes his friends will go all they can to secure his nomination, and if elected will try to serve them well.

oct11-dtd

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT.—JAMES R. WILLIAMS is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, subject to the Democratic nomination.

aug13—dtn

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.—We are requested to announce the name of C. M. Payne as a candidate for re-election to the office of county treasurer, subject to the democratic nomination of the 17th of November.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—General W. S. Walker is announced as a candidate for the office of tax collector, subject to the democratic nomination.

oct15—dtd

FOR CONGRESS.—I announce myself as an independent republican candidate to represent the people of the 7th congressional district of Georgia in the 44th congress of the United States.

S P. HARBEN.
Dalton, Ga., October 13, 1874—dtd

FOR CLERK OF HOUSE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES.—*Editors Constitution:* Please announce my name as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives at the session in January next.

C. R. STROTHER.
oct17—d1w&wlt Lincolnton, Ga.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without

A HOWE!

J. B. SCARRATT,
aug2—may7—dtf wed fri&sun Manager.

CLOTHING.

GLORIOU

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS are now ready in pamphlet form, with table of cases and general index. At the last term decisions of very great importance were rendered. Sent post paid for $1. Address W. A. Hemphill & Co.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT:
J. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, November 1, 1874

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT:
Hon. J. HARTRIDGE, of Chatham.

SECOND DISTRICT:
Hon. W. E. SMITH, of Dougherty.

THIRD DISTRICT:
Hon. PHILIP COOK, of Sumter.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
Hon. H. R. HARRIS, Meriwether.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
Hon. M. A. CANDLER, of DeKalb.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
Hon. Jas. H. BLOUNT, of Bibb.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
Hon. W. H. DABNEY, of Floyd.

EIGHTH DISTRICT:
Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Taliaferro.

NINTH DISTRICT:
Hon. G. McMILLAN, of Habersham

ELECTION: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3D.

BREVITIES.

—It is stated that Tennyson has received $300,000 from his publishers, for the sale of his poems.

—Before the Chicago fire Fred. Grant's father-in-law was worth $2,000,000; he has about half that now, they say.

—Paris has 5,952 chiffonniers or rag gatherers, and 71,794 concierges or house porters, both employments including members of either sex.

—A porker who in her day had been the mother of 127 pigs—sixteen the greatest number at one time—was killed in Royalton, Vermont, aged six years.

—The proprietors of the Iowa City Press offer the premium of a year's subscription to any one who will bring in "a well-killed burglar caught in the act."

—"Advertising costs money." So does store rent, so do all good and useful things. The object of advertising is not to cause a man to expend money, but to make it.

—The Pope is reported to have sent to the Marquis of Ripon a crucifix. The figure of the Savior and the ornaments are of silver, and the pedestal contains a relic.

—Since Robert Bonner said that Grant would be older than Dix before he was elected for a third term, the president has expressed the opinion that Dexter isn't much of a horse after all.

—Who shall succeed to Bazaine's post as Marshal of France? MacMahon is for General l'Admirault, but the right and right centre of the assembly strongly favor the Due d'Aumale.

—Mary Clemmer Ames has been pronounced the best looking literary lady in the country, and neither the friends of Susan B. Anthony nor of Julia Ward Howe have yet had the courage to deny it.

—A schoolboy spelled "sob," and when asked to define it, blundered out: "It means when a feller don't want to cry, and it bursts out itself." Another defined comma as a "periud with a tail."

The Rev. Phillips Brooks has refused a salary of $20,000 a year from Philadelphia, said to be the highest salary ever offered to an Episcopal clergyman in this country, and one of $25,000 from New York. He loves Boston.

—There is a postoffice in Schoharie county, which consists of a cigar box nailed to a rail fence at Clay Hill station. The box is marked U. S. on one side and Clay Hill on the other. The mail is left by stages, and distributed by the farmers who pass.

—Mention is made of a wedding in Indiana on a scale which one hardly expects to encounter outside of the pages of Rabelais. The happy couple, together tipped 503 pounds, while 14 gallons of wine and 17 kegs of lager did gladly furnish forth the marriage table.

—The only alpaca factory in the United States has recently been established at Jamestown, New York. The machinery alone cost a quarter of a million. Some sixty thousand yards per day are being turned out, and the demand is said to exceed the supply.

—An editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean was hurt by a locomotive, the other day." It was his toes. He stood at the backside of the platform, facing front, and misalculated his distance from the track. He has enough left, however.

—Four children were lately born at a birth, two of them alive, in the parish of Cusop, Herefordshire, England. The curate writes that the father, a toll-keeper in poor circumstances, and who has already four children to provide for, "though naturally a little confused, seems grateful."

—The Charlotte Southern Home thinks that the stockholders of the Presbyterian made a mistake in not carrying their paper to Charlotte instead of Wilmington. It says: "The tendency now is to centralization in everything, and all good enterprises naturally gravitate to this business centre."

—There are no furs coming in to the Ottawa market yet. The season has been so mild that skins are not "prime" yet. A few minks have been caught, but the skins are not within fifty per cent. of being as valuable as they will be next month. Otter and beaver are beginning to come in, but no regular quotations can be given as yet.

—A sailor's wife of Portpatrick had just received intelligence that her husband had perished at sea. She was visited by a neighbor who sympathized with her on her loss, and expressed a fear that the widow would be poorly off. "Deed will I," said the widow; "but he did all he could for me—he's saved me the expense of his burryin'."

—In the first six months of 1874, 1,109 wild beasts were killed in the central provinces of India, for which 10,325 rupees ($5,162.25) were paid as rewards. The total number includes 185 tigers and cubs, among which there was only one "man eater," 366 panthers, leopards and cubs, 257 bears and cubs, 84 wolves and cubs, and 247 hyenas and cubs.

—Goethe has declared, without reservation, that the most dreadful wild beast in the world is a boy. The truth of this never comes home to you so forcibly as just after supper, when a neighbor's ten year old alights upon your front garden gate and announces his presence by a series of Masonic yells, suggestive of "Hy-ah-yua-yua! Hallelujah Sammy! Ain't you coming out?"

—That Detroit court—the scene before adjournment: Maria McCormick Grecian bendered out. She was past the prime of life, but her step was buoyant and her feelings hopeful as she faced justice. "Drunk, eh!" queried his honor. "But trouble caused it," she answered. "Sick husband, house burned down, baby died, or what?" he asked. "No, not any of those; but don't know the grief I feel right here—right here, sir," placing her hand on her heart. "And does whisky help your case?" "No, sir." "Then why don't you drink slippery elm tea, or barley coffee, or flaxseed tea?" "Oh, sir, let me go, sir!" she pleaded, still keeping her hand on her corset. "If you only knew, sir, you would, sir." "Beware, Maria, beware!" he said. "I don't go a cent on your grief, and your tears have no more effect than the sighing of those zephyrs in the stove pipe. I will let you go this time on trial. This is the second or third time, and if you come again I'll——!" And he gazed long and threateningly at her. And the clerk looked fiendish. And she trembled as she went softly out. It was the end. *Free Press.*

The Election Next Tuesday.

Twenty-four states and three territories hold elections on that day, at which eleven governors, seventeen state legislatures, two hundred and twelve congressmen and three territorial delegates, are to be chosen. The legislatures to be elected will choose thirteen senators of the United States. Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin elect only congressmen. The eleven states that elect governors besides other state officers, and congressmen are: Delaware, Alabama, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, and Tennessee. The territories in which elections will be held for delegates are Arizona, Idaho and Washington. Besides these, Illinois, Minesota Pennsylvania and Louisiana elect minor state officers and congressmen. All these elections occur on the eventful day, except that of Louisiana, which will take place on the Monday before, and which now promises to be another satire on popular elections and republican institutions. This week's shower of ballots will complete the list of representatives for the forty-fourth congress, except 17, which are to come from Connecticut, Mississippi, New Hampshire and California. When we consider the momentous interests to be decided at the polls this week, well may we await with anxiety the returns that the trembling wires will bring us on Wednesday morning.

We can do nothing now in these closing hours of the struggle to aid our friends in other states. We can scarcely aid the people of neighboring districts, who in one case, at least, doubtless think they have had a sufficiency of outside advice. We have no time or opportunity to consider the situation elsewhere, but we have a field at home that needs all our services—a field that is now represented by a radical, and that is in danger of being captured again by the enemy unless every democrat comes to the polls, and brings his neighbor with him.

Our greatest danger lies in our confidence of victory. We feel that we are strong, and that our standard-bearer can not possibly be beaten by such an opponent as the radical party has set up. Such ideas are full of danger. What care the negroes, or their white leaders, for the capacity or character of their nominee? The blacks will rally for Mills. He has been industriously at work to get out a full vote. We believe he will get it. We believe, too, that the other eight districts of the state will elect democratic representatives. Shall carelessness in the exercise of our duties as citizens cover us, our city, and our broad district with intensified disgrace? Will you, citizens of Fulton county, let a shadow of doubt hang over the result by not coming out and putting forth your best efforts for Milton A. Candler? You can defeat Mills as surely as the sun will rise to-morrow by doing your full duty. Let every man devote at least a part of Tuesday in bringing to the polls the aged, the infirm, and the negligent of his acquaintance. By so doing we can all rejoice with a clear conscience over the great victory that the day will assuredly roll up for the democracy in almost a score of states.

The Congressional Election.

We are on the eave of the election, which shall decide if Georgians shall longer submit to misrepresentation in congress. On Tuesday, if the democracy but do their duty, the entire delegation elected will be democratic. To accomplish a result so dear to every true, every patriotic, every decent man's heart, it is necessary that every democratic vote in the state shall be polled, and that every man should be at his post, exerting his influence in behalf of his people, his family and himself.

Shame be upon him who, in this hour of Georgia's need and Georgia's peril, will endanger her rights, her peace and her honor, by neglect and inattention, and by these alone, for indifference there cannot be.

To the people of southwest Georgia we turn with anxious, earnest yearning. Rise in your might and sweep the gallant Smith to glorious victory over that miserable traitor to his race, Richard Whitely.

Democrats of the seventh district, forget your differences and predilections, and elect that true man and democrat, Dabney.

Georgians, democrats, white men of all the districts, see to it that Georgia is redeemed and a complete overthrow of radicalism is effected in the election of an entire democratic delegation.

On Tuesday next the people in twenty odd states thunder at the ballot box. When the smoke of the political battle lifts away, let old Georgia emerge leading the van.

CLEWS, Henry Clews, late financial agent, etc, is rivalling Tilton and the mutual friend in the amount of court business that he has a hand in. He has quit banking for litigation. An injunction prevented him from even putting foot in his office, or rather in the office lately occupied by him. If it only contains what he swore it did, we would not be particular about regaining possession if we were in his place. Bonds, bonds, bonds compose his assets. Burlington and Cedar Rapids bonds; Alabama state bonds—would not undertake to state how many; "Georgia state" bonds—could not approximate the number; Cartersville and Van Weat bonds—a good many of them North Carolina state bonds—a large quantity of them; and Florida bonds. Such are his assets. Not enough to fight over, surely.

THE Savannah dry dock, on Hutcheson's island, is complete and ready for the reception of vessels needing repairs. It is the only basin on the Atlantic, below Norfolk, that will float vessels of large size. The success of this dry dock will give Savannah superior advantages, as she can now offer to vessels in distress, and to all bottoms arriving in port, every facility for repairs. It is proposed to make the enterprise a joint stock company, and manage it with a proper regard for both patrons and owners. The port of Georgia is looming up grandly. She proposes to beat New Orleans in cotton exports very soon.

REV. R. W. B. ELLIOTT has telegraphically accepted the bishopric of western Texas, and the convention has acknowledged the receipt of the acceptance, and named Sunday, the 15th day of November, and Atlanta, as the time and place of his consecration. Bishop Gregg, of Texas, will certainly be present, and probably Bishop Wilmer, also. On the 12th inst. Mr. Elliott will preach the consecration sermon of the new church at Griffin.

WHEN we are able to give the public anything like an accurate statement of the financial results, of the state fair, we shall do so. We shall indulge in no guessing.

GEORGIANS, patriots, freemen, let every democratic vote in Georgia be polled on Tuesday.

Yesterday's Horror.

Whether the engine was running at a dangerous rate of speed or not; whether or no there was negligence in the employees of any railroad company that contributed to the accident of yesterday, are questions that we do not propose to discuss. These are questions that will be likely to come before judge and jury for settlement, and we are willing to remit them without prejudice. Neither do we propose to remonstrate against the use of the Whitehall-street crossing for switching purposes. It is thus used by the railroad companies, beyond all reason, and to the great inconvenience of our people, and as we were shudderingly reminded yesterday, to their exceeding danger also. But we do not propose to consider that branch of the grievance. There is negligence enough occuring hourly in another direction on that important crossing to excite a sufficiency of indignation in any bosom.

The foot of Whitehall street is the most crowded and in every respect the most important railroad crossing in the whole state. There is not one in Georgia over which travel daily half as many persons or vehicles. It crosses track after track that are used by all the roads which enter the city. Yesterday an engine of the Georgia road ran over an estimable young lady on the Macon track. What precautions had either of the companies taken to prevent the occurrence of similar accidents on this crowded way?

No flagman, with his red and white signals, was present to warn and protect the hundreds and thousands that our principal thoroughfare pours onto the track at that point. Such neglect would astonish a native of England or of Germany, where even the private ways in the rural districts are watched by flagmen. The presence of a competent flagman yesterday would certainly have prevented the cruel killing of Miss McDowell. It is criminal, it is awful, to permit that crossing to remain without one on each side of the railroad gulf.

Let us reserve some of the blame in this instance for ourselves, and not pour it all out on one man or one company. Each of us contributed to the distressing accident of yesterday, and we cannot hold ourselves blameless in a similar case until we compell a proper supervision of the crossing in question.

The Election in Fulton County.

We believe that the democrats of Fulton county have determined to win a triumph on Tuesday, one of the grandest in the history of the party. In the last election, by a combination of untoward circumstances, they suffered the disgrace of a defeat by the radicals, but the democratic majority for Candler will wipe out the foul stain. It is needless for the radicals to attempt to prevent it. All the deputy marshals that can be appointed (as we learn is being done) cannot stay the righteous verdict of an indignant people. That deputy marshal game is played out. It succeeded before, but instead of intimidation, it will only excite now the greater wrath of the people. The rule of the bayonet and federal marshals is dead in Georgia, and well nigh dead throughout the land. Tuesday's elections throughout the union will strike a blow at radical despotism, that will almost crush it. In the patriotic duty of the hour let Fulton county do her whole duty. This county alone can give a majority that will insure the election of Candler. How can we think for a moment that it will not?

It is suggested that meetings be held by the democrats in their respective wards Monday night. If decided upon, notice will be given in Monday afternoon's CONSTITUTION.

THE Thomaston Herald says that Col. Candler's speech delighted the people of that county.

Englishmen in Mobile.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.

MOBILE, October 31.—A number of distinguished Englishmen, among them Mr. John Crossby, the great carpet manufacturer of Halifax, and a member of the parliament for Yorkshine, are in the city and were yesterday formally received and welcomed by the Mobile merchants, and the members of the Mississippi valley society. They express themselves greatly astonished at the resources of this southern country, and are much pleased with their trip thus far. Speeches were made at the board of trade, and a general exchange of sentiment took place.

Negro Ku-Klux in Alabama.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

MOBILE, October 31.—General Houston spoke here last night to immense audience.

The negroes are coming in from the surrounding country preparatory to election day.

A negro policeman was clubbed and shot by another negro last night. He will recover.

Several arrests of white men were made yesterday near Mobile, for a violation of the enforcement act.

Miss Neilson.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, October 31.—Miss Neilson brought her engagement at Lyceum to a close to-night, and goes to Philadelphia, where she will appear on Monday night.

Booth's theatre was besieged by a vast crowd to-night. The occasion was Charlotte Cushman's re-appearance as "Mag Merriles," and the receipts were over $3,600.

The Von Arnim Correspondence.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

BERLIN, October 31.—The Post says that published versions of the correspondence between Herr Von Bulow and Count Von Arnim, contains numerous inaccuracies, especially as to that part of the latter attributed to Von Arnim, which refers to alleged conspiracy with a near relative of the emperor.

No Yellow Fever in Mobile.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

BOSTON, October 31.—In response to inquiries sent from here, responsible business men of Mobile reply to-day as follows: "No alarm, nor authenticated case of yellow fever here. Strangers visit the city without apprehension."

A Bloody Row.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

RICHMOND, October 31.—A bloody, but not fatal riot between the adherents of Platte, white, and Norton, the colored radical candidates for congress, occurred here to-day. The row occurred where Cornwallis was captured.

A Forty Thousand Dollar Fire.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

CINCINNATI, October 31.—Last night a fire broke out in the blacksmith and machine shop of C. T. Demont, and destroyed the entire works. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

Notes.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, October 31.—Trains arriving from the east are snow-clad.

The Episcopal convention adjourns until Monday.

Robbery and Arson.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

MEMPHIS, October 31.—Jacob Thompson's house was robbed and then burned.

NEGRO MEETING AT CARTERSVILLE.

A Bitter Harangue Against Dabney.

They Resolve to Vote for Felton.

[Special to The Atlanta Constitution.]

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Oct. 31, 1874.

The negroes assembled here to-day in heavy force. The notorious negro, Crumley, who was a member of the constitutional convention, was the orator of the day. He made a little speech against Dabney, denouncing him as the candidate of an odious party of

OUTRAGES AND KUKLUXISM.

He said Dabney must be beaten and his party broken up. He spoke strongly in favor of Dr. Felton. Said that Felton was under no pledges to either part, democratic or republican, and as a minister would do right to all men. Harbin was a candidate contrary to advise of leading republicans in the district and urged the negroes to vote for Felton.

Harbin might sell them out as Bullock did, when he left the state in the hands of the democrats. He exhibited

LETTERS FROM HARGROVE AND BROCK,

who wrote that the party would vote for Felton. If they voted for Harbin, they would lose their votes, but if for Felton, it might elect him, and beat the democratic party.

Some enthusiasm was manifested for Harbin, but Crumley left in high glee.

The meeting adjourned after making up a collection to pay Crumlen's railroad fare.

Democrats, vote for the nominee and rebuke this effort to break up the ouly party that can save the state and nation.

DEMOCRAT.

GRAND TIME AT ROME.

Great Enthusiasm for Dabney.

Cheering Prospects for the Seventh District.

[Special to the Atlanta Constitution.]

ROME GA., October 31, 1874.

The city of Rome was to-day the scene of the grandest democratic rally that has been held here since the war. The people from every district in the county were represented in large numbers. Col. Dabney was the first speaker, and was received with loud acclamations

AND WILD ENTHUSIASM.

His speech had telling effect. Gen. Jno. B. Gordon made one of the grandest speeches in behalf of Col. Dabney, the organization and harmonious action of the democracy, ever delivered on the hustings in Georgia. His appeal was simply irresistible. Col. Thomas Hardeman followed in an earnest, able and convincing speech. The enthusiasm is unbounded, and there is no question as to the result in gallant old Floyd on Tuesday. The people have awakened to the terrible consequences of division and disruption. The democracy will

VOTE SOLID FOR DABNEY.

Harbin, the radical candidate, is in the city to-day and says Felton has ousted him of the vote of his own party. The democrats are fully avowed, and coming out against disorganization and the prospects brighten hourly.

W. A. N.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

Enthusiastic Meeting in Macon.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

MACON, October 31.

Col. James H. Blount, democratic nominee for the sixth congressional district, spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience at the court-house, in this city, to-night. He made one of the best speeches of the campaign. It was well received. His anathemas upon the civil rights bill, and arraignment of the republican pariy, were scathing in the extreme, and his speech will do much good. Sam. Goves' chances are extraordinarily slim.

GOV SMITH IN ALABAMA.

Mass Meeting and Torchlight Procession in Eufala.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

EUFAULA, Ala., October 31.—The largest political meeting ever held in southeast Alabama, is going on here to-night. A procession with torchlights and transparencies, a mile long, was headed by a full band who paraded the principal streets. Speeches by United States Senator Norwood, Governor Smith and Judge Vason of Georgia, and other prominent democrats.

General Gartrell at Conyers.

[Special to The Constitution]

CONYERS, GA., October 31.

The speech of General L. J. Gartrell, delivered here to-day, was one of the grandest of the campaign.

The speaker reviewed the condition of parties before the war, exposed the villainies of radicalism and presented the main issues of the day, the civil rights bill and the encroachments of centrallization, in the most powerful and impressive manner.

He proved that it was still within the power of the people, by a judicious exercise of the ballot, to right their wrongs and make the American centennial the centennial of civil liberty and Jeffersonian democracy. The general made a strong appeal for Blount, and urged upon the people the necessity of united and harmonious action on the part of the whites.

His talk to the negroes was fearless, candid and full of sound advice. The Louisiana case was shown up in vivid colors. The reforms needed in our state legislation also received their due share of attention.

Altogether, the speech was a masterly and statesmanlike effort. It was listened to with profound attention by a large audience.

REED.

Turned Loose.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

SAVANNAH, GA., October 31.

The five young men arrested and brought to Savannah some days since, from Screven county, proved an alibi, and were discharged by the United States commissioners.

Off for Liberia.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, October 31.—The bark Thomas Pope sailed at noon to day for Liberia with twenty-seven colored emigrants, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. They came from North and South Carolina, and Tennessee. Of the number fifteen were over fifteen years of age, and the rest younger.

Europe.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, October 31.—The Pall Mall Gazette has advices that the Carlist war department is negotiating for an armistice.

There was a match run to-day for $2,500 between Dawson's Prince Charlie and Anmont's Pent. The Prince Charlie won.

Snow.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, October 31.—One inch of snow fell between Buffalo, N. Y., and Erie, Pa.

NATIONAL NEWS.

The Political Situation—Result of the Coming Elections—Notes from a Washington Correspondent of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1874.

Learning a few days since that you political correspondent at the capital, Thomas Hauck, Esq., and your society gossipper, Miss Minnie Hauck, had returned from their summer wanderings, and were at their old quarters in Washington, I resolved to call upon them and interview them for the benefit of the reading THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. Hauck, as is well known here, is a man of aquatic tastes, and among other adornments of the sanctum into which I was ushered, were flags of various crafts, he had sailed, that of his pet, canoe the "blue bird," occupying a prominent place. I found Mr. Hauck in dressing gown and slippers and a remarkably good state of preservation hard at work on a narrative of a canal voyage on the Potomac for one of our city papers. He laid down his pen, however, as I entered, and at my request gave me some account of his vacation rambles. Leaving here the latter part of June, he went

DOWN THE POTOMAC,

where he spent two months in cruising over that noble river and in devouring the crabs, oysters and fish taken from its depths. Judging from his own and other accounts that have reached me, he must have lived here *en prince*, but the climate was so similar to that of Washington that recuperation was slow and he decided to try a more northern climate.

After brief visits to Washington and Baltimore, he embarked at the latter port for Boston on board one of the fine steamers of the Merchant's and Miner's Transportation Company. At Boston he took another steamer for Belfast, Maine, near which place he spent five weeks, returning to Washington via Boston, New York, Philadelphia. Wishing particularly to get some idea of the

POLITICAL SENTIMENTS DOWN EAST,

I questioned Mr. Hauck on that point. In reply he said:

"You've no idea of the political revolution that is taking place in New England, or of the extent of the revolt against Grant and his administration. In Maine the republicans have have had control so long that many democrats have become disheartened, and think it is no use to go to the polls. They have no leadership, no organization, and save in a few counties, where local interests were involved, took no special interest in the late election. Yet, the republican majorities were everywhere reduced, and considerable gains made in the legislature. This change is not due to any special exertions of the democrats, but to the absence from the polls of many of the better class of republicans who have become disgusted with the way in which the Blaine-Hamlin ring has ruled the state. No doubt some of these men voted the democratic ticket, for there is a large class in New England who acted with the anti-slavery party, and who upheld the republican party when they believed its object was to save the union, but who, now, that the slavery issue is dead, and the republican party seems bent on extinguishing the union, are ready to return to the democratic faith. They take no stock in the worn-out cry of kuklux. They are shocked at the daily disclosures of jobbery and corruption within the dominant party, and which ramify from Washington throughout every federal office in the land. Besides, the ruin of the south by carpet-baggers and scalawags, upheld by federal bayonets, touches their pockets. Disorders in the south mean short crops, and short crops mean a falling off in freights, and Maine, as we all know, depends largely on the carrying trade. When that is brisk she is prosperous. When that falls off the reverse is the case. Blaine is not so strong in his own state as many have been led to believe, and when the senatorial election takes place it is thought there may be such a republican bolt as will defeat his candidate, Hannibal Hamlin. Be that as it may, as things are now working, the day is not far distant when Maine will be redeemed from radicalism, and Mr. Blaine be found sitting on the ragged edge of despair, and Senator Hamlin even "wishing he were dead."

WHAT ABOUT MASSACHUSETTS?

I asked, and Mr. Haucks' countenance brightened as he replied:

"There our chances are bright still. It is not improbable we shall carry the state this fall, and if the democracy do this duty, as it is believed they will, we shall gain three congressmen at least. The election of Gen. Banks is regarded as a foregone conclusion, and he is as good a democrat as is to be found anywhere to-day. Butler is regarded as the exponent of Grantism in Massachusetts, and outside of the federal office-holders there are none so poor as to do him reverence. The Boston Advertiser, which represents the business men—the solid men of Boston—is following the lead of the New York Tribune; the Herald, which has the largest circulation, is on our side, and there is a general weakening among the republican journals throughout the state. You hear Grant denounced in Boston by republicans at every turn, until even democratic ears become weary of it. Grant and Butler have certainly broken the back-bone of radicalism in Massachusetts.

THEN LOOK AT NEW YORK.

When the New York Times refused to swallow the third term pill, and ceased to be an "organ," Grant was left the only journal of influence that supported him in the great metropolis, and it was found necessary to start the Republic, which has no circulation, no influence, and has thus far shown no ability, save in one direction, that of lying faster than a horse can trot. Its editors and correspondents, one and all, are evidently first class liars, and must have furnished credentials to this effect before they were assigned to duty. This shows to what desperate straights the Grantites have been reduced, and now it is altogether likely that the lies of the "organ" and the third term will give us the state in the coming election. This will add another democrat to the senate, and, in any event, we shall gain several congressmen.

IN PENNSYLVANIA

the republicans are demoralized, and but for the ring frauds in Philadelphia, we could carry the state easily. But you know there can be, and doubtless will be, votes enough manufactured in Philadelphia to overcome considerable majorities throughout the state. This cannot be done in the outlying congressional districts, however, and Pennsylvania will certainly help to swell the democratic majority in the next house of representatives.

I believe I have given Mr. Hauck's words very closely, and, as he made a study of political matters, while in New England and the north, his views will doubtless prove of interest.

MISS MINNIE HAUCK

was, unfortunately for me, not at home, having accompanied a friend on a shopping expedition. I learned she will write for the press occasionally this winter; that is whenever her pressing social engagements will permit. She has already made an engagement with a Baltimore paper.

Of course Mr. Hauck and I had a talk over Georgia matters, and he mentioned having met on Sunday last rosy and jolly Judge Lochrane, who stopped on his way to New York. As he (T. H.) will probably write you soon, I wont steal away any more of his thunder, but sign myself

Yours truly,
JULIUS CÆSER FITZSIMMONS.

The Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, October 31.—For Tennessee, the gulf and south-Atlantic states, high pressure and fresh northwest and northeast winds; clear and partly cloudy weather and heavy frosts.

—It isn't easy to make a good catalogue of a large library, and it often happens that a bad catalogue is made even of a small one. That which has just been printed by the Topeka Library Association is described as a curiosity of clumsiness, inaccuracy and ignorance, abounding in such cacography as: "Principals of Physiology;" "Little Tom Grubbs and his wonderful dog;" "Sketch of the Life and Character of Cicero." The author of the "View of Europe during the Middle Ages" is set down as Henry Hallow. In the catalogue, by no no means a long one, there are eighteen misspelled words. We have seen some pretty bad work of this kind, but this Topeka production only makes us wonder how they came to have a library there at all.

CLIO; or, HER ANSWER.

BY MYRTA.

[Written Expressly for The Constitution.]

"What an enigma you are, Clio!"

He guessed it in part though, yet he was accustomed to make light speeches to her, sometimes with a depth beneath the lightness of the tone and words. The easy nonchalant voice pervading the first part of this comment deepened unwontedly to its close, for contact with the world had not so hardened him but he was chivalrous enough to feel for her—beautiful, refined, repressed, and unappreciated.

When he resorted to the rural districts to recuperate from the winter's dissipation, with his usual audacity, he obtained board in the family of a superannuated rector, and was flirting with the rector's daughter. This was the rector's daughter he was likening to an enigma in the balmy summer morning, as he stood on the cottage porch watching her from under his black brows, and twirling between his fingers a smoke-wreathed Havana, which he had taken from his lips out of respect to her.

A pale, silent woman, reared in the backwoods, misunderstood and neglected, feeding upon her own brain, heart and soul, until she had impoverished them. As a plant rooted in unfriendly soil, absorbs its own vitality, and when that is exhausted, dies, Clio Raymond had starved for the love and care her nature required. Unfortunately, wrongfully proud to ask or cavil for what was her due, what was worthless to her as it is to a more or less degree with all of her sex when it is not spontaneous, she hid the light, which might have brightened her own and the life of others under a bushel. She locked the pearls in her heart. Not because the swine would have trampled them under foot, but because the mongrel would not pay the price for them—thought them not precious enough to be worth search. Judgment was her soul's dictator, with humanity, not love, for its modifier. Thus when her father's aristocratic lodger brought his *distingue* person to Brown cottage.

Indifference robbed her of the least tinge of embarrssment, and an inborn grace polished manners which might otherwise have been too stiff in their exagerated repose. Self-possessed, nay, almost repellant, she offered a walking puzzle to this man who, understanding women well, had ever won his way with them, and throwing the cipher (which according to a rule of arithmetic means ten units here,) of wealth in the balance, our hero was entirely unaccustomed to such a superb want of interest in himself from either sex. True, when he would converse with her father, and in answer to the g ueries of the old man, who respected anybody not kin to himself, the city lion related the researches and incidents of his own and contemporary travelers in a pilgrimage to Mecca and Egypt, some two years before the crescent—be it observed here not from any Mohammed or Osiric principles but those analagous to mother Eve's when she ate that unfortunate apple. In short adventure and curiosity which lead and does lead L. D. & Co., to hunt up black old mummies, trace out the musty foot steps of the old heathens, to amuse the toddling children of the nineteenth. I ween, by the talent and time expended upon it, Egyptology is requiring too costly material for a plaything. Make more of the future's crooked paths straight, O! ye men of learning! and stop bothering the bones which composed and descended from the "Serpent of Old Nile."

The all alluring toy has betrayed me into a digression. Not so with my hero. He used it as a stepping-stone to his purpose. Be the pyramid ever so high, he never lost sight of that calm, pearly face with its deep purple eyes. He used its height to raise the dark lashes, and though of necessity he addressed the father, he knew that his most attentive listener was the lady, who sat behind the urn, her slender white hand occasionally resting on the old-fashioned silver arm with a peculiar nervous quiet in its motions and underlying her old musical voice, whenever his exertions elicited an exercise of her verbal power.

"Mademoiselle," he murmured to himself, "we shall see if those pretty lips are never to soften their cold curves."

[As not one in a thousand of our newspaper readers understand French, we will explain that the accomplised rascal intended that the girl should learn to talk *love*, but he compassionately hoped that her feelings should be of a French nature, or not deep enough to kill.—EDS.]

Clio sat in her father's great wicker chair in the front hall, with a scrap of feminine work in her hands, and though her eyes were bent upon it, she felt the gaze of the man standing in the doorway.

"Miss Raymond, are you fond of rambling?"

"No sir," was the unpromising reply.

"From your devotion to nature's poets, I had concluded you were as partial to herself."

"I am—viewing it from the windows."

"I am afraid you view it from a nearer point so seldom, as to be unaware of the superior pleasure. Shall we test a walk through yonder beautiful woodland?"

Ignoring his question, she confined herself to the remark, "I fear I do, Mr. la Guard." He construed this to his advantage. Taking her acceptance as a matter of course, he disengaged the blue ribbon of her hat from the rack and handed it to her.

"You must excuse me, I have this work to finish."

"Its completion to-day is positively indispensible?"

She laughed, "No; but I do not like walking. You may return my hat to the rack."

"I certainly have nothing else to do with it unless you use it." He returned the hat and dropped into the settee, a little in her rear.

"Why are you so determined to have nought to do with me?"

"Am I so determined?" she said, in tones we sometimes employ, when occupied in humoring children.

"It would seem so."

A little while elapsed and she said nothing, but she felt he was watching, and once he caught the pansy light of her eye for an instant.

"You will never sing for me; you will not walk with me; you will not talk to me."

"Indeed, Mr. LaGuard! These omissions on my part are not of sufficient importance to have possessed premeditation, and I do not flatter myself that they are of any consequence to you."

She saw his brow flush, and repented, but the words were uttered.

"I beg your pardon for annoying you," he said simply. He remained on the settee a while and then arose and went into the parlor for a book. When he came back, he had his hat on and "Lucile" in his hand.

"Is it not too late for a walk?" she asked as he stood in the door. A very delicate, double *entendre*, implied rather than expressed in her voice, was appreciated by him at once, at far more value than the words themselves.

"Not in the least too late," he replied and she was frightened to see how quickly and fully he had understood her.

"If you will give me my hat, I will bestow the doubtful pleasure of my company upon you."

For reliet he brought the broad-rimmed *chapeau*, put it on her head and dropping on one knee, tied the strings under the cluster of curls at the side of her coil.

"That is the wrong side," commented Clio, resolved not to concede too much.

"It can be righted or, rather lefted, in an instant," and he leaned straight across her and fastened the ribbons on the other. So delicate was the action that while it even their dress touched, his broad masculine chest was not an inch from the dainty white ruffers around her throat.

"The pleasure is not doubtful," he said, drawing her hand under his arm as they sauntered down the lane. "What right had you to think so?"

"Had I not a right to judge myself?"

"Yes; but not to judge me or to misjudge yourself, unless," he added, "you believed the walk would be so disagreeable to you that your entertaining powers would necessarily partake of its character."

"No; I did not think that or——anything else about the walk."

"You have a remarkable ability for lowering other people's attractions in their own eyes," he said, laughing.

"I do not mean to. My opinion and words are of scarcely enough weight for that."

"But they are," he softly answered.

They came to a gate. He opened it and they passed through.

They were now in the wood—in the heart of the wood—with its cool, dark foliage over them and the smooth, green grass at their feet; around them the cool air, redolent with wild honeysuckles.

"Power in such unconscious hands is very dangerous."

"You are not speaking of mine."

"Of whose else?"

"Any one's—not mine. What power have I?" and the cold tones were very dreary.

"The power of making men love you."

"The power usually allotted to women, but not to me."

"The opportunity for its exercise, perhaps, you mean."

"I do not think I am capable of giving or receiving ordinary love."

"Who would dare tender it to you?" he rejoined lightly.

"What a conveniently disposed tree this is! Let us avail ourselves of its roots for arms to our rural chairs."

He threw himself on the grass by her side and drew forih "Lucile."

"A lovely woodland, and a lovely woman to read to you a love-story."

"How many loves, and—"

"All of them true," and he sang gally:

"One day, in a garden I strayed,
The roses were just in their prime,
When love in a sunbeam arrayed,
Floated gracefully down by my side.
"He was fair as the light,
And his innocent eyes,
Were as melting and blue
As the soft summer ski-les."

Here he paused, and looking into her eyes all the time, caught up the conclusion of another verse—

"And laughingly wild
As he pointed the dart,
The mischievous imp
Sent a shaft to my heart."

"You do not seem to be very much affected by this cruel treatment."

"Until I find there is no hope of some one else feeling the same, pain is pleasant."

"Shall we read?"

"Yes; and, as each of us has done, no doubt, many a time before, begin at the beginning."

Wondrous! A success, Mr. la Guard! The lips shall learn your French word, and heaven grant they learn it Frenchly.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

POLITICAL NOTES.

One of the consequences of Major Merrill's operations in Louisiana will probably be the reduction of the army to five thousand men within the next five years.—*New York Herald.*

Captain Thad. G. Holt is announced as a candidate for mayor of Macon. That is a ticket we should like to vote. Young, active, well bred, industrious, honest and intelligent. Captain Holt would honor the position. Macon could not do better. *LaGrange Reporter.*

The success of the democracy means honest administration, economy, a purer civil service, a wiser and more temperate foreign policy, a truer regard for equal rights, a steadier and sincere maintenance of the constitutional settlements of the war, progressive peace and prosperity.

The following correspondence is published: To the United States Marshal of Alabama—Send me some more outrages in time for the next election. Williams, Attorney-General. Reply: Attorney-General Williams—It's impossible. The clerk who does 'em 's got another boil and can't work. United States Marshal.

The Americus Republican tells this story: A good story is current about Jack Brown's electioneering with a negro, the other day. Jack asked cuffee if he had read his pamphlet speech. The prompt answer came from the enfranchised citizen: "No, boss, I haven't read it yet, but I have cut it into small pieces to divide out to-night to each of the members of our lodge."

The betting men of New York are offering odds of 100 to sixty in favor of Tilden for governor, and even on 35,000 democratic majority in the city. The democratic majority in Kings is expected to be at least 5,000, so that "Uncle Sam" will cross Harlem Bridge going north with 40,000 majority. It is predicted that the democratic majorities in the Hudson river counties will nearly counterbalance the republican majorities in the western part of

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

PEASE'S PALACE DINING ROOMS,
LABAMA STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers, Dinner to order, Wedding parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:
Select, per quart.....65 cents
Medium, per quart.....50 cents
Ordinary, per quart.....40 cents
Address O. L. PEASE,
jan11-dtf Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA:
Sunday Morning, November 1, 1874

Democratic Municipal Ticket

MAYOR:
C. C. HAMMOCK.

FOR ALDERMEN:

Three Years.—A. J. WEST.	
Two Year.—R. F. MADDOX.	
One Year.—A. HAAS.	

FOR COUNCILMEN:

FIRST WARD.	
Two Years.	One Year.
J. R. GOODWIN.	J. D. TURNER.
SECOND WARD.	
J. W. GOLDSMITH.	W. D. ELLIS.
THIRD WARD.	
D. A. BEATTIE.	T. A. MORRIS.
FOURTH WARD.	
J. E. FLYNN.	J. S. GARMANY.
FIFTH WARD.	
J. A. RICHARDSON.	FRANK P. RICE.

WATER COMMISSIONERS.
TWO YEARS—First Ward—M. T. CASTLEBERRY—Second Ward—E. E. RAWSON.
One Year—First Ward—G. W. TERRY.
FOUR YEARS—Fourth Ward—W. B. COX.
Fifth Ward—A. MURPHY.

Our Advertisers.

Turner, Braumuller & Barth. Oil at J. F. Edwards.
Dry goods at Keely's.
Millinery—Titlebaum.
Dry goods—DeSaulles & Co.
For rent—W. A. Haygood.
A young man wanted.
Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Campbell sheriff sales.
Personally—G Yarborough.
Fulton sheriff sales.
Burlesque Opera at DeGive's.
Scheuer's Pulmonic Syrup.
County Surveyor—T. C. Jackson.
Oil—Sciple & Sons.
Personally—E. S. Quin.
Notice in bankruptcy.
Crawford's rent list.
Auction—D. W. Adair.
Legalize—C. C. Hammock.
Mark W. Johnson.
Eiseman Bros.

Parkins, & Jennings,
32 BROAD STREET,
Have in store (and constantly receiving) an immense stock of white pine doors, glazed sash, blinds, store doors, head and side lights, mouldings, all of ready-made building material. All work warranted thoroughly seasoned. Their facilities are such that they cannot be undersold. sep28—wed fri&suntf

R. R. PAYNE left last night for New York and will be absent some ten days or more.

MERCHANTS, look to your interest and buy Christmas goods of
JNO. T. HAGAN,
oct31-dtf 94 Whitehall street.

THE RICKS HOUSE at Cartersville opens to-day with E. T. White, late of the King House, as proprietor.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! in endless variety, Offered to the trade, at bottom figures, by JNO. T. HAGAN.
oct31-dtf

"OUR SOCIAL CLUB" met on Friday night at the residence of Col. N. J. Hammond. There was a full attendance, and the occasion was full of interest, the programme being a good one. C. M. Goodman was elected President; Miss Jennie Hammond, Vice-President; and Henry L. Collier, Secretary.

GOLD WATCHES.—100 ladies' and gents' gold watches, at panic prices, at
GEO. SHARP, JR.'S
Jewelry Store,
oct31-dtf 34 Whitehall street.

W. G. PENDERGAST, ESQ., first lieutenant "Georgia Hussars," of Savannah, resigned yesterday.

100 sets of new and elegant modern style jewelry, at GEO. SHARP, JR.'S
Jewelry Store,
oct31—dtf 34 Whitehall street.

ELECTION SUPERVISORS.—We learn that Judge Erskine has appointed the following supervisors of election for Fulton county on the recommendation of registrar Black:
Atlanta—J. Norcross, republican; W. M. Bell, democrat.
West End—E. F. Clarke, republican; S. D. Smith, democrat.
Buck Head—J. L. Matthewson, republican; Clarke Howell, democrat.

FARMERS, mechanics, railroad men, laboring men, business men, and all other men who find just the goods they want, at low prices, at Gay, McCleskey & Co.'s.
oct30—dtf

Up to last night over two hundred reserved seats were taken to Bret Harte's lecture. Secure seats early to-morrow and avoid a rush.

ONE thousand and one other articles, substantials and delicacies, too numerous to mention, wholesale and retail, at
JNO. T. HAGAN'S,
No. 94 Whitehall street.
oct21—dtf

A FINE stock of German sheet music (really select) at
TURNER, BRAUMULLER & BARTH.

MINCE meat, fruit butters, jellies, preserves, catsups, sauces and flavorings, in bulk, at HAGAN'S.
oct21—dtf

HEINEKAMP pianos at
TURNER, BRAUMULLER & BARTH.

COFFEE—Every kind—green, roasted, in the berry or ground. My aroma coffee is unequaled, at HAGAN'S.
oct21—dtf

STEINWAY'S pianos sold by monthly payments at
TURNER, BRAUMULLER & BARTH.

FRUIT PACKAGES.—An immense stock and great variety, from 5 cents to $1 each. Send for sample lists.
oct21-dtf JNO. T. HAGAN.

Call and examine the fine stock of pianos at
TURNER, BRAUMULLER & BARTH.

MACARONI, vermacelli, lentils, split peas, barley, navy beans, dried English peas, farina, crushed wheat, oat meal, buck wheat flour, Graham flour, etc., etc., at
oct21—dtf JNO. T. HAGAN'S.

DIXIE Pianos $250 at
TURNER, BRAUMULLER & BARTH.

CANDIES AND GUM WORK.—A heavy stock of all kind of confections, from the plain stick to the finest French cream and gum manufacture, at
oct21-dtf JNO. T. HAGAN'S

SOUTHERN pride pianos at
TURNER, BRAUMULLER & BARTH.

3,000 dwt. gold vest guard and other chains, at GEO. SHARP, JR.'S
Jewelry Store
oct21—dtf 34 Whitehall street

SHEET music at Turner, Braumuller & Barth.

OYSTERS, lobsters, clams, sardines, cheese, club fish, salmond, mackerel, at JNO. T. HAGAN'S
oct21—dtf

BLANKETS, flannels, shawls, cloaks, underwears and goods to keep warm in at low prices, at
LOUIS DESAULLES & CO.

FINEST and best assorted stock of China and Japan Teas in the city, at HAGAN'S.
oct21-dtf

THE numerous friends of J. S. Lester will find him at the coal yard of A. F. Edwards' wood and coal office to sell them the very best quality of grate and blacksmith coal at the lowest market prices. 2t.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

Intense Public Feeling Exhibited.

The Whitehall Crossing Horror!

A Young Lady Killed by an Engine.

Death to the mass of mankind is clothed with horror, and is rendered the more appalling by the suddenness of the taking off. But it is the more appalling and heart rending when the "human form divine" is mangled and torn and covered with gore. This is true when the victim is a man, but more inexpressibly so, when the unfortunate one is a maiden in the bloom of youth, just blushing into womanhood.

When at noon yesterday, the news thrilled along our streets and sidewalks, that a young lady had been run over and killed by a train at Whitehall crossing, it created the most intense excitement. In a few minutes hundreds gathered at the spot. Just in front of Thompson's restaurant on the side of the railroad track was the lifeless form of a young lady, presenting

A SICKENING SPECTACLE.

The iron wheels of the engine had taken off scalp and skin and flesh from one side of her head, while brains and blood had collected in great pools under neath her head and were still oozing out. Pools of blood and brains were also on the track. No one knew her at first, so changed by the mangling had she become. But the scene was one never to be forgotten. The writer saw many cheeks blanch at the sight. Brothers on the street who heard of the accident rushed to the scene with swelling hearts and pistened even to see if the dead was their sister. Fathers, with eyes glistening with tears, hastened with accelerated step to see if it was not the companion of their bosom or their own darling daughter thus snatched away. Mothers, too, were there with all that wealth of love a mother only feels and knows, fearing while they hoped otherwise that it might be her own cherished one. And while gratitude filled the breast of each as they turned away with horror-stricken faces from the sad scene, they expressed their sympathy for the dead and her unknown family. Never have we before witnessed

SUCH INTENSE EXCITEMENT

as prevailed in all circles. Some were clamorous for administering speedy justice to the engineer of the train; others were for tearing up the railroad tracks; others for stopping the passage of cars across Whitehall crossing, except passenger trains. A number took a calmer view, and declared that the railroad company should be compelled to have a flagman on each side of the crossing, and trains not allowed to pass over the crossing at a greater speed than two miles an hour. Some, too, were of the opinion that the city should at once build an elevated sidewalk or crossing over the railroad. When the amount of travel over Whitehall crossing is considered, it must be apparent that the necessity for prompt measures for the safety of human life is urgent and imperative.

THE VICTIM.

It was discovered after a while that the victim of this tragic affair was Miss Elizabeth McDowell, daughter of a worthy horticulturist, living at Rosdale Garden, near this city. Miss McDowell was about 18 or 19 years of age, and noted for loveliness of character and amiability of disposition. She had been for two years connected with the millinery establishment of Miss Mary McDowell. She was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church and Sabbath school.

THE TRAGEDY.

From what we can gather the particulars are about these of the sad tragedy. Miss McDowell yesterday morning received a letter from a friend, requesting her to purchase a pair of shoes for her, and send them by the first train. With that obliging disposition for which she was noted, she started out between eleven and twelve o'clock, to go to a shoe house on Peachtree street and get the shoes, and was hurrying back when the horrible affair occurred. While coming across Whitehall crossing, a switch train of the Georgia railroad was backing down a track that passes between the Union passenger depot and Garrett & Bro's. store, with one car attached. The tender of the engine was in front, the engine backing. Miss McDowell passed down a little from the crossing. As soon as she reached the main of the track, the engine of the switch train gave a whistle which confused Miss McDowell, causing her to look in the contrary direction. The

TENDER STRUCK HER

which she grasped in a vain endeavor to protect herself. But the momentum being too great, knocked her dow, and she was

DRAGGED TWNTY FEET

or more along the track being rolled over and over, until her headwas forced under the wheels and crushed, in the manner related in the beginning of the article.

A gentleman on Wall reet saw the whole scene. He states that the engine was going

AT DOUBLE USUAL SPEED

when the accident occurr. This gentleman rushed to the spot, and with the assistance of one or two others pulled out the body from under the cars, it

LIFE WAS EXTET.

Others concur in the statement that the engine was going faster than usual.

THE ENGINEER,

Mr. Joe Bennett, was immediaty arrested by policeman Haynes and lodge in the station house. Mr. Bennett says th none can regret it more than he does; that he was sober and endeavored to check the engine, but owing to its being the old st, failed to do so in time. Mr. Bennett, wife, we learn, is quite ill.

THE FUNERAL

services of Miss McDowell will take place at the Central Presbyterian church at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day, Rev. J. T. Leftch, D. D., officiating.

MR. G. T. DODD,

chairman board of police commissioners issued an order yesterday evening placing Policeman W. L. Jones to be sent out to the residence of Mr. McDowell, to guar the premises while Mr. McDowell is attending the burial of the daughter.

A $20,000 Verdict.

Fulton superior court met yesterday, Judge John L. Hopkins, presiding.

In the case of T. S. Hubbard vs. Irvin & Thurmon et al., the demurrer was overruled, and the prayer for an injunction and receiver denied.

In the case of A. B. Wrenn vs. Mayor and Council of Atlanta, submitted without argument, certiorari was sustained, and the proceedings below dismissed.

E. S. Cristain was admitted to the bar, after a editable examination.

In the case of the state of Georgia vs. N. P. Hotchkiss, auditor of the State road, and his security Josiah Shearman, a verdict for $20,000 was rendered for the plaintiff,

A Card.

Editors Constitution: Permit me to disabuse the public mind of the impression that have withdrawn from the candidacy of tax Collector. I have not the remotest idea of withdrawing. I have been unable during long and painful illness to give my personal attention to the canvass, but hope (if willing) to be out in a few days, weak body but strong in the determination to see the race.

The nature of my disease precludes much activity on my part. *My friends* will bear it in mind, and remember I am still in the field.

M. T. CASTLEBERRY.
ov1-3t

DESIRABLE GOODS.—Our readers will remember that the celebrated and beautiful cotton blankets, and the full line of desirable goods exhibited at the late fair, and which were manufactured at the Eagle & Phenix mills, of Columbus, took the $150 premium. There were no articles displayed that attracted such universal admiration, for they were proud such an exhibition from a factory located in the state. These goods with their "blue ribbons" attached, are at a store of Mr. John Ryan, on Whitehall reet. Purchasers would do well to to call and inspect them. They may rest assured that they will receive most obliging attentions from Mr. Ryan and his attendants, as well as the completest satisfaction as to the price and quality of everything from the Eagle & Phenix Manufacturing Company

ORANGES, lemons, pine apples, bananas, New York apples, dried prunes, dates, figs, currants, citron, etc., etc., at
oct21-dtf JNO. T. HAGAN'S.

PIANOS sold on easy terms at
TURNER, BRAUMULLER & BARTH.

FOR RENT.—Store house No. 53 Peachtree street. The building will be arranged to suit the occupant. For particulars address
J. W. ENGLISH, Box 284.
oct6-dtf

STEINWAY pianos at Turner, Braumuller & Barth.

$10,000 of sterling silver-ware at
GEO. SHARP, JR.'S
oct21—dtf 34 Whitehall st.

BLANKETS, flannels, shawls, cloaks, underwears and goods to keep warm in at low prices, at
LOUIS DESAULLES & CO.

WE are offering great inducements in all classes of goods.
GAY, MCCLESKEY & CO.
oct30-dtf

NUTS.—Walnuts, pecans, filberts, brazils, almonds and cocoa nuts, at
oct21—dtf JNO. T. HAGAN'S.

GREENSBORO' FAIR.

Close of the Fair—Grand Financial Success—Incidents—Radical Kukluxism.

GREENSBORO', October 31st, 1874.

At 10 o'clock the award of premiums was read out, and at 11 o'clock THE CONSTITUTION, came with a full list, except in the horse department, which were made last night at a late hour.

The following is the award of premiums on

HORSES.

Fastest running horse, one mile, M. N. Duke, $75.
Fastest running horse, half mile, M. N. Duke, $25.
Fastest horse trotting in single harness, Green county raised, J. L. Young, $10.
Fastest single sweepstakes, Green county raised; first, J. L. Young, $10; second, S. J. Harwell, $5.
Fastest double harness, one mile, Green county raised, S. J. Harwell, $10.
Fastest double sweepstakes, one mile, Green county raised; first premium, S. J. Harwell, $10; second, L. W. Downs, $5.
Fastest single sweepstakes, one mile, Georgia raised, Sanford Williamson of Jackson county, $10; second, J. L. Young, $5.
Fastest double sweepstakes, one mile, Georgia raised; S. J. Harwell, $15; second, L. W. Downs, $10.
Fastest double harness, open to the world, L. W. Downs, $50.
Fastest pacing race, one mile, J. Ingram, $25.
Fastest trotting mule; open to the world, W. J. Brooks, $5.
Fastest trotting horse, open to the world, T. S. Williamson, $35; second, W. D. Jackson, $5.
Best stallion, all work—S. B. Hight, $10.
Best mare, all work, Dr. J. E. Walker, $5.
Best mare and colt, under ten months old, Dr. J. E. Walker, $5.
Best Morgan mare, with pedigree, L. W. Downs, $5.
Best single harness horse, open to the world, John A. Miller, of Kentucky, $5.
Best single harness horses, Georgia raised, Dr. J. E Walker, $5.
Best single harness horse, Green county raised—Dr. J. E. Walker, five dollars.
Best double horse, open to the world—R. L. Johnson, five dollars.
Best saddle horse, Georgia raised—Dr. J. E. Walker, five dollars.
Best saddle horse, Green county raised—Dr. J. E. Walker, five dollars.
Best mule, open to the world—T. F. Glass, five dollars.
Best saddle and harness horse combined—R. L. Johnson, five dollars.
Best horse for style in single harness—L. C. Perdue, five dollars.
Best pair of horses for style—Luther Jackson, five dollars.
Best draught horse—J. P. Harris, five dollars.
Best pair draught horses—T. S. Hale, five dollars.
Best double harness horse—L. Jackson, five dollars.
Best colt, one year old or under—Dr. J. E. Walker, five dollars.
Best pony—Capt. L. B. Willis, three dollars.
Fastest pony, one-half mile—A. H. Hightower, five dollars.
Fastest pony, one-fourth mile—A. H. Hightower, three dollars.
Best colt, two years old, Green county raised—Dr. W. Morgan, five dollars.
Best blooded gelding—M. N. Duke, five dollars.
Best Jack—S. D. Hight, five dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following special premiums were awarded:
Handsomest ladies hat—Miss Grasswith, one dollar.
Most handsome ladies sash—Miss Grasswith, one dollar.
Best show case—A. G. Harris, five dollars.
Best fruitbasket—W. J. Butler, one dollar.
Best home made basket—Mrs. Linsey, two dollars.
Best knitting yarn (wool)—Mrs. Linsey, one dollar.
Best mill-stone dress, J. P. Harris—honorable mention and recommend its adoption by millers.
Best farm gate—W. B. Thomas, one dollar.
Best cashmere goats—Matt Ray, three dollars.
Best lot of pigs two months old—L. B. Willis, two dollars.
Best lot pigs, Berkshire mixed—L. B. Willis, two dollars.
Best sow and pigs—J. Burke, two dollars.

The harrow that received the premium was made by J. L. Brown, a lawyer. Though accused of *rakes* we never heard of the legal fraternity being addicted of harrows before out. It is thought that the premium will ha-rouse the bar generally.

There was on exhibition a Chili squash weighing sixty pounds, and an Indian potato weighing sixteen pounds.

J. P. Wagnon has a number of hybrid fowls, crosses between peafowl and turkey, guinea and game chicken, and guinea and peafowl

LADIES HOSE.

A premium of one dollar was offered for the best pair of cotton hose for ladies, for which there was two contestants. The first committee awarded the premium to Mrs. Rossman, but there being dissatisfaction a committee consisting of J. L. Brown J. M. Stoovey and W. G. Whidby were appointed in consideration of their leg-al experience. The committee were perplexed for a long time to make a decision, because unable to see them in active use, but finally decided that Miss Mary Andrews, fifty years of age, had the best variety of ladies' hose on exhibition.

THE RACING

was fine. Williamson's sorrel was a general favorite, making the race on Friday evening, one mile in 1:56. The pony racing was very spirited and exciting. One gentleman, whose pony won, grew delirious with joy, danced around on one leg and threw his hat at the pony. The ponies were ridden by colored lads who stuck like leeches to the backs of the racers. A cup was offered to the winner of horses owned and ridden by colored men. Three entered on Friday evening. Two made a fine race, but the third was distanced. When the last horse came up he tried to lift every foot off the ground at the same time.

INCIDENTS.

Dr. J. E. Walker is a general favorite, and he was in every department. His appearance on the track was greeted with applause. His erect bearing and gallant handling of the reins commanded attention. Others perhaps rode as he, but as Dr. Harris would say—"It is all in the bilin'."

Dr. Moody was awarded the premium for the best native grass hay. Capt. Willis had also some hay on exhibition. Capt. Willis' cows got in at night and affirmed the judgment of the committee on Moody's hay. The owner was moody all the next day, and is still without doubt.

The wheel of fortune men met with a turn of misfortune. They proposed to pay $3 00 for the privilege of the fair ground, and received, so they aver, only $1 50.

RESULTS.

The expenses of the fair will reach $1000, the premium list being $878. The receipts will reach in round numbers $3000. This will enable them to liquidate one half of their outstanding indebtedness for the fair ground property. This is a capital showing and we doubt if a better can be made. This result is in the main attributable to its excellent management and the deep interest felt in the fair by every citizen.

This reporter is under obligations to President James R. Sanders, Vice Presidents Willis, Daniel, and Brown, Secretary Weaver, Treasurer Storey, the executive committee, and superintendents of departments, for courtesies and kindnesses.

RADICAL KU-KLUX.

On Friday night a number of radical negroes mobbed Henry Morgan, a colored democrat of Madison, and attempted to kill him. He was saved by being jerked into a house, and the door fastened. It is rumored that efforts have also been made to poison him because he votes the democratic ticket.

On Friday morning a desperate negro shot at Mr. Zach. Walker, near Wolf Plains. Mr. Walker was in his gin house when the negro came up with a gun on his shoulder, and sent a boy to tell Mr. Wker that a man wanted to see him. Mr. Walker came to the door, when the negro raised his gun and fired, but fortunately miss-, the shot taking effect in the door. The negro tried to shoot the officer who arrested him. He was brought to Greensboro' and jailed.

On Wednesday night a negro nr Woodville made a desperate attack on a white lad, who made a telling blow at his antagonist, almost decapitating him with a single blow.

SINGULAR SPECTACE.

Friday night the clouds assumed a singular shape in the heavens. The clouds assumed the appearance of human hand, fingers prominently spread out and made very distinct, because darker than the rest of the clouds. It would disappear, and re-appear, and finally disappeared gradually. It is said that several engineers and drummers on the Georgia road were frightened very much by the "signs in the heavens." While at Greensboro we had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Baldwin, the genial local of the Madison Journal, Dr. J. L. Westervelt, and Hon. Columbus Heard. From certain indications we opine that though not fond of fairs, he is partial to the fair, and that some lady will be heard before long claiming him for her own.

MACKEREL—Mess, fat family, No. 1 and No. 2 of 1874, in kits, half barrels and barrels, pickled lead, labrallon rome herrings, lake shad, white fish, shad rowe, smoked salmond, boneless cod fish, etc., etc., at
JNO. T. HAGAN'S.
oct21 dtf

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—Dr. Harrison will preach this morning at 10½ o'clock, and to-night at 7½ o'clock.

Great Attraction at the Jewery Store
OF
GEORGE SHARP, JR.
GRAND ILLUMINATION FOR NIGHT OF THE
FAIR—STORE ABLAZE
WITH JEWE, WATCHES
AND SILVER-
ARE.
I offer the finest line of watches and gold chains ever exhibited by any jeweler in the south. I WANT TO SELL. I mean business. No competition at my store. I propose to sell my goods at a fair honest price. My goods are fresh and new. My prices cannot be compared with. This is no newspaper puff. 50 cents a line. Seeing is believing. Come and be convinced.
oct21—dtf GEO. SHARP, JR.

Wanted.

A good cady reliably boy as carrier—to deliver the CONSTITUTION in the ward—none need apply without a good recommendation. Apply at once.
oct31tf.

CLAYTON, HERRING & CO.—In another column will be found the advertisement of this firm. Mr. W. F. Herring, of this firm, is well-known in this city, having for been a resident here. The firm are prepared to advance seven eighths the value of cotton and ship to Liverpool, and have held them six months, the interest on such advances being only at the rate of five per cent. per annum. They will buy and ship cotton to be held on reasonable margins either in cotton or money. They are also prepared to buy or sell contracts for future delivery in Augusta or New York on a margin of $5 per bale. We cheerfully recommend them.

A CARD OF THANKS.—The Second Baptist church, profoundly grateful to the many friends who aided in giving the recent sacred concert at the church, herewith returns its sincerest thanks.

The entertainment was truly splendid. Linked with the pleasant memories attaching to our new organ, will be the masterly performance of Professor Gnospolius and the exquisite and, and at times, grand, magnificent harmonies evoked by those who assisted him.

Upon the pathway of each may the sunshine of a benignant providence ever sweetly rest.

A. T. SPALDING, Pastor.

FAIR AT UNION POINT.—The third annual fair of the Union Point Fair Club, and Greene county Agricultural and Mechanical Society will be commenced on next Wednesday at Union Point and continue four days. There will be extra trains plying on the railroads. These fairs are always well attended, and the present bids fair to eclipse all preceding ones. Let some of our Atlanta merchants carry off some of the premiums.

AN Elbert gentleman met with a catastrophe in Atlanta last week on account of his ignorance of steam-heating apparatus. The druggists of that enterprising city have since ordered a fresh supply of salves, and chairs are not as comfortable as they have been to the wounded.—*Elberton Gazette.*

Yes, Lucien Smith has obtained a patent for his salve.

PARENTS, now is the time to buy winter goods, stout, strong and durable, for those rough boys. You'll find just the thing for them at Gay, McCleskey & Co.'s, 89 and 91 Peachtree street. oct30—dtf

WE have examined a sauce put up by Mr. Scarratt, of this city, and find it an excellent article.

THE pews of the First Presbyterian Church on Marietta street, will be rented at 10:30 A. M. to morrow.

THE KNIGHTS OF JERICHO.

The Poetic Story of a Blasted Life.

The members of the Undine lodge, Knights of Jericho, met at their hall on the corner of Broad and Marietta streets, Friday evening at half past seven o'clock, E. T. Purner presiding.

In addition to the regular routine of business, there were three new members initiated, and quite a number of short but interesting speeches made.

General Garlington was called on to address the lodge, but declined to make a speech. He said, however, that having received beforehand an intimation that he might be requested to say something on the occasion, he had brought with him a little poem which had been suggested by an incident of the past—the death of a young man of brilliant promise, who fell a victim to the vice of intemperance. He stated that the piece, though written sometime ago, had never been given to the public, nor would it now be read with that view. He offered it only as a poor apology for a speech—and hoped that as such, it would not be considered entirely inappropriate.

A copy of the poem was delivered to the lodge by request. It read as follows:

A SAD REMEMBRANCE.

I stood at his grave, and on the green turf,
'Neath which he slept, let fall a silent tear;
Thoughts of other days came thronging to me.
In youth's prime first we met, ere his soft cheek
Had lost the bloom that hung upon it,
From his dark eye the light of genius beam'd,
And shed a halo 'round his radiant brow.
A pious devotee at learning's shrine,
He worshipp'd, and the richest offerings brought;
On buoyant wing he arose triumphant,
And lav'ed his spirit in the upper air.
The early promise of future greatness,
Around his youthful presence threw a charm,
And admiring friends rang out their plaudits,
As he dash'd on to the goal before him.
Onward roll'd the years; the spring time was gone;
Summer came, and with its ripening sun
To form and feature gave the finishing touch,
And on his brow the seal of manhood set.
With new-born ire rest the eyes of loved ones
On him now were fixed, and hearts beat faster,
As on life's arena he proudly enter'd,
His mind to measure for the victor's prize.
Fir'd by ambition, he mounted its car,
And tow'rds Fame's proud temple reined his steeds.
As the glowing wheels whirl'd swiftly away,
The hills gave back the echo of his name.
Onward roll'd the years; again I saw him;
His proud head was bow'd, and his care-worn face
A tale of sorrow and suff'ring revealed.
In youth, beside his path a sweet flower grew,
And with it budding beauty charmed his eye.
As he older grew, stronger grew his love;
It was now his light—his life—the guerdon,
Which to hard and patient toil strung his nerves.
Alas! he drank the cup of hapless love;
He dash'd it away, but his madden'd brain
Reel'd like the storm—struck bird in mid-heaven.
He gazed on the world with listless eye;
The verd'ant landscape, the soft, sunlit sky,
Night's gemm'd coronet, old ocean's solemn roar,
For his soul had no beauty nor grandeur,
Fame's trumpet's sound fell dead on his ear,
And shadows dark o'ercast his cheerless path.
From this reverie he at length awoke;
But alas! it was not the high resolve,
Nor reason's stern voice that broke the spell;
Pleasure struck her lyre, and her syren song
In his heart's broken strings its echo found,
And into her festive halls lur'd his feet.
'Mid mirth and revelry he sought to drown
His sorrows, and his weary self forget.
"On with the dance! away with dull care!"
"Here's a health to thee, my grief strick'n soul,"
"Fill the flowing bowl," was his frantic cry;
He reck'd not, nor car'd 'twas the dance of death.
Onward roll'd the years; I saw him once more;
Haggard and wan in his shroud he lay,
Dimm'd his bright eye, pulseless his noble heart;
But e'en then on his marble brow he wore
The monarch signet of peerless genius.
In strange magic beauty it lingr'ed there,
Like the dying glory of a summer's day.
When clouds fling their pall o'er the western hills,
To give fun'ral pomp to the setting sun.

SUPREME COURT.

DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT, REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

CIRCUITS.

Macon	2 Augusta 17
Flint	17 Middle 9
Tallapoosa	11 Ocmulgee 12
Rome	11 Eastern 1
Cherokee	10 Brunswick 1

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, October 31, 1874.

MACON CIRCUIT.

No. 4. Argument concluded.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT

No. 14. S. B. Glass, et al. vs. George E. Clarke. Injunction, from Sumter. Argued. R. F. Lyon, Hawkins & Hawkins, Jack Brown, for plaintiffs in error.

N. A. Smith, C. J. Goode, contra.

No. 13. Samuel Hart, et al. vs. J. Hart, et al. Injunction, from Sumter.

Hawkins & Hawkins, N. A. Smith, B. F. Hollis, Lyon & Jackson, for plaintiffs in error.

Lanier & Anderson, Fort & Cleskey, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Lyon, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday next.

Three injunction cases to be disposed of after the one now being argued before reaching the Flint circuit.

THE ATLANTA DEMOCRACY.

Meeting at the Capitol—Speeches from C. T. Goode, Dr. Miller, and Hon. C. Peeples—Resolutions.

Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance at the meeting last night.

On motion of Colonel Maddox, Colonel J. A. Stewart was called to preside. Upon taking the chair, Colonel S. addressed the meeting in a few pertinent remarks.

In response from all parts of the hall,

COLONEL C. T. GOODE,

of Americus, addressed the audience in a short but happy effort. The banner of the democracy of Georgia, he said, was bright with many triumphs, and stained with few vice of intemperance. He stated that the piece, though written sometime ago, had never been given to the public, nor would it now be read with that view. He offered it only as a poor apology for a speech—and hoped that as such, it would not be considered entirely inappropriate.

A copy of the poem was delivered to the lodge by request. It read as follows:

A SAD REMEMBRANCE.

I stood at his grave, and on the green turf,
'Neath which he slept, let fall a silent tear;
Thoughts of other days came thronging to me.
In youth's prime first we met, ere his soft cheek
Had lost the bloom that hung upon it,
From his dark eye the light of genius beam'd,
And shed a halo 'round his radiant brow.
A pious devotee at learning's shrine,
He worshipp'd, and the richest offerings brought;
On buoyant wing he arose triumphant,
And lav'ed his spirit in the upper air.
The early promise of future greatness,
Around his youthful presence threw a charm,
And admiring friends rang out their plaudits,
As he dash'd on to the goal before him.
Onward roll'd the years; the spring time was gone;
Summer came, and with its ripening sun
To form and feature gave the finishing touch,
And on his brow the seal of manhood set.
With new-born ire rest the eyes of loved ones
On him now were fixed, and hearts beat faster,
As on life's arena he proudly enter'd,
His mind to measure for the victor's prize.
Fir'd by ambition, he mounted its car,
And tow'rds Fame's proud temple reined his steeds.
As the glowing wheels whirl'd swiftly away,
The hills gave back the echo of his name.
Onward roll'd the years; again I saw him;
His proud head was bow'd, and his care-worn face
A tale of sorrow and suff'ring revealed.
In youth, beside his path a sweet flower grew,
And with it budding beauty charmed his eye.
As he older grew, stronger grew his love;
It was now his light—his life—the guerdon,
Which to hard and patient toil strung his nerves.
Alas! he drank the cup of hapless love;
He dash'd it away, but his madden'd brain
Reel'd like the storm—struck bird in mid-heaven.
He gazed on the world with listless eye;
The verd'ant landscape, the soft, sunlit sky,
Night's gemm'd coronet, old ocean's solemn roar,
For his soul had no beauty nor grandeur,
Fame's trumpet's sound fell dead on his ear,
And shadows dark o'ercast his cheerless path.
From this reverie he at length awoke;
But alas! it was not the high resolve,
Nor reason's stern voice that broke the spell;
Pleasure struck her lyre, and her syren song
In his heart's broken strings its echo found,
And into her festive halls lur'd his feet.
'Mid mirth and revelry he sought to drown
His sorrows, and his weary self forget.
"On with the dance! away with dull care!"
"Here's a health to thee, my grief strick'n soul,"
"Fill the flowing bowl," was his frantic cry;
He reck'd not, nor car'd 'twas the dance of death.
Onward roll'd the years; I saw him once more;
Haggard and wan in his shroud he lay,
Dimm'd his bright eye, pulseless his noble heart;
But e'en then on his marble brow he wore
The monarch signet of peerless genius.
In strange magic beauty it lingr'ed there,
Like the dying glory of a summer's day.
When clouds fling their pall o'er the western hills,
To give fun'ral pomp to the setting sun.

Col. Peeples did not think Mr. Mills would be elected. He hoped not; there would be a want of fitness about it; in fact the election of Mills as our representative would be a burlesque. After the election this gentleman would pathetic y ask if the lightning had struck any one in. For his time, opportunities and talents Mr. Mills is doing all he can to organize forces, but his efforts as well as calculations will avail him nothing. The people of the state had Atlanta in their eye. The pple in the lower part of the district f mortified at the way Atlanta acted ty years ago. Atlanta and Fulton county would be set right; will you do it? He urg the people to turn out on election day and paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Candler referred to him as a Christian gentleman a moral hero worthy to wear the honors of the distric.

Upon motion of Captain Lindes Calhoun, the following was passed unanimously and the meeting adjourned.

Resolved, By the democracy of Fulton county, that we request all the bkers, merchants, and business men generally, to close up their places of busine on Tuesday the 3d of November, and rally with one great effort to the polls and forever kill radicalism in Georgia.

Mechanics' Institute Lectures.

The lecture committee of the Institute are arranging for a full course of lectures during the fall and winter. The next lecture will be delivered at Institute hall on this week by Mr. [illegible], a gentleman of scientific mechanics, who has acquired considerable reputation as a lecturer. His subject will be "Fire." More definite announcement will be made in our next sue.

HALL OF Y. M. C. A., Oct 20, 1874.

Association called to order. Singing. Prayer by W. A. Haygood. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. A motion of C. G. Eckford, the intermission of ten minutes was dispensed with. J. R. Kendrick delivered an essay on "Air Cattles," which was well delivered and quite practicable.

The committee appointed to visit the Home, report that servis could be held there. Whereupon a committee of three was appointed. W. A. Haygood, W. R. Brown and E. D. Reynold.

There was one active and two honorary members received into the association.

Howell Erwin was appointed as a committee of one to see if services could not be held at the Orphan's Home.

On motion of C. E. Brown, the thanks of the association were returned to Mr. Harrison for copy of the Christian Index.

On motion of J. J. Mcaniel, congratulations were extended to the Barnesville Y. M. C. A., and a copy of our constitution to be sent to them.

On motion of C. G. Ekford, cards are to be hung up at all the hotels and public places for the benefit of strangers visiting our city.

The committee on lecres was requested to confer with Dr. Palme, of New Orleans, Dr. Deems, of New Yrk and Dr. Pepper of England, to see if they would not lecture for the Association durig the winter.

The young men all seem to have their whole hearts in this hole work and are determined that the Association shall not go down. No other business, the Association adjourned by singing and prayer.

W. R. BROWN, President.
E. B. CHAMBERLIN, Sec. Secretary.

MARK W. JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & CO. We invite special attention to the advertisement of the above house, whose agricultural warehouse, seedstore and carriage repository, is one of the fixed institutions of the land. If you want agricultural implements of any kind, they have them. If you want field, grass, and garden seeds, they have a full assortment. If you want buggies, carriages and wagons of all kinds, they have them. If you want improved cattle, hogs, sheep, or fowls, call on them, for it is a specialty with them. If you want fruit and ornamental trees, including the celebrated fever tree, call on them, and they can supply you. If you want sporting guns, or to arm a military organization, go to them. If you want anything at all in their line, give them a trial, and we feel assured that you will be satisfied as to quality and price.

THE Board of Trade, at their meeting yesterday, reduced the price of family, extra family, and fancy flour twenty-five cents on the barrel. It was also announced that there was no long clear sides, or clear rib sides, in this market.

MR. CRAWFORD'S rent list is in another column. Mr. Crawford gets more houses, and has more to rent, than any one in the city. If you want to be suited in a house, call on him at Judge Hammock's office.

WHY is coal cheaper this season than last? because of the immense amount received at a low rate of freight by J. F. Edwards' during the summer, and he is dividing this advantage with his customers.

ATHENS is 134 miles by rail from Atlanta, and 115 from Augusta. Athens is therefore nineteen miles nearer Augusta than is to Atlanta, a difference of only $470,000, and an excess of $52,000,000 over 1872. We ought to be doing a prosperous business.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[*Special to The Constitution.*]

COTTON MARKETS.

Receipts at all ports to-day	14,160
Exports to Great Britain	24,648
Exports to contin

THE BL...CAT—A PARODY.

BY J. WEED VANDEWATER.

When at midnight gently dosing, on my humble couch reposing,
Now and then my eyelids closing, in unconcious dreamy thought,
All at once I heard a scratching, as of something lightly latching,
At the casement fastened latching, as if it an entrance sought;
Scratching, scratching at the latching, as if it an entrance sought.
Is it aught, or is it naught?

Then said I, with whispered wonder, "What in thunder, what in thunder!
Is this something, whose faint scratching I have thus distinctly caught?"
But I wasn't much enlightened, thereupon be coming frightened,
And my fears were getting heightened, as against my fears I fought,
I determined to determine, while against my fears I fought,
Whether it was aught or naught.

Then I felt a little better, and my fears dropped like a fetter
From my spirit, upon which they thus so potently had wrought;
But I waited half a second, for in truth I rather reckoned
That the ghost of Rover beckoned, and his cushioned cover sought;
Rover, gentle Rover beckoned, and his ancient quarters sought.
Rover, he'er by me forgot.

Soon with trembling limbs uprising, in excitement past disguising,
I proceeded to the window, and the casement wildly caught;
But there was no need of raising, for I saw my Rover gazing
From the dog-star that was blazing, in its high and holy spot—
Meekly gazing down upon me from that high and holy spot—
Other object there was not.

From the casement I retreated, but again was hardly seated,
Ere the summons was repeated, and almost to frenzy wrought,
I uprose, while loudly pawing, came a harsh, incessant clawing,
Mingled with the dismal gnawing, and then rose a dismal thought,
That most likely I was sent for, but wouldn't go, I thought;
After all, perhaps 'tis nought.

Then I turned me, half despairing, with a kind of desperate daring,
Little fearing, little caring what should prove to be my lot;
Raised the courage that was needed, to the window I proceeded,
Lifted up the latch as he did; he whom I such tricks had taught,
He, the foul and faithful creature, whom I once such tricks had taught;
He who was, but now is not.

Open here I slammed the shutter, when with many a mew and splutter,
In there crept with tail a flutter, that tom cat I oft had sought;
Not the least acquaintance feigned he, nor the least politeness deigned he,
But with mien most unexplained, he jumped upon my humble cot;
Vacantly he glared upon me, from his seat upon my cot.
Glared, and sat like one forgot.

Still this solemn cat kept glaring, while his nails were quickly tearing
The old quilt with matchless daring, that my mother-in-law had brought,
This cat must be a rara avis, from whose claws no soul can save us,
Even though at night he raise us from our sleep with angry snort.
"'Tis the cat that moved," I whispered, "o'er the witch's boiling pot."
Glared and moved not from the spot.

Finally, the cat behaving in a manner most depraving,
Worked my spirit into raving, and my wrath I did outpour.
"Cease thy antics catawauler! quit thy pranties, midnight squaller!"
But his back grew only taller, and his tail did high-er soar.
"Cat," I cried, "why art thou scratching? cease this hubbub, I implore."
Quoth the tom cat, "nev-er-more."

Then I prayed for Heaven to send me some kind aid that would defended me
From this cat whose nails might rend me, e'er the sphinx the night passed o'er;
But he seemed wrapt up in thinking, with his quick, incessant blinking,
And his nails in bed-quilt sinking, deeper, deeper than before.
"Tis," I cried, "an evil token from the dark Catonian shore!"
Quoth the tom cat, "nev-er-more."

Darker grew the air around me, constantly the eye-balls found me,
While their brightness did astound me, filling all my soul with awe.
"Fiend!" I yield, "thou art all evil, some relentless, prying devil,
That hath come to help upheaval of my grief for lost Rover.
Cease, oh cease this heartless scratching at my bosom's icy cove!"
Quoth the tom cat, "Nev-er more.

"Cat, or devil!" speak, I prithee, "answer, or, by Jove, I'll kill thee
Knocks that will at once out with thee from my cot and lowly door—
Is there any hope of joining, is there any way of learning,
Is my Rover sadly yearning for his master o'er and o'er?
Has my [illegible]
"Liar! fiend!" I shrieked, arising, "I shall give thee a chastising,
If I don't, it is surprising, for I am with thee at war.
Get thee gone, with all thy clatter, o'er the wild —Catonian water—
Where the demons yell and chatter; cease this dismal never-more!
Get thee gone, for thou dost chill me with thy dismal never-more!"
Quoth the tom cat, "Nev-er-more."

Now my anger, fiercer boiling, by the tail I caught the hireling—
Flung him through the window whirling, sprinkling glass upon the floor;
To the window I went creeping, hoping to see tom retreating,
But instead, besmeared and reeking, lay the cat whose life was o'er.
And its life so sadly ended did my frightened soul restore—
Sleepless nights ah, nevermore.

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, October 31.—Cotton firmer; sales 1,115 bales; uplands 14¾; Orleans 15.

Futures opened steady; November 14@a 14 11-16; December 14@a14 13-16; January 15 a15 1-16; February 15 5-16a15 7-16.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer and advancing; Pork heavy; mess $20 20. Lard firm; steam 13¾@14. Turpentine heavy at 35¼@36. Rosin steady at $2 35@$2 40 for strained. Freights steady.

Stocks dull. Money 2¼. Gold 10¾. Exchange—long $4 84; short $4 88. Governments dull. State bonds quiet.

LIVERPOOL, October 31, noon.—Cotton dull; uplands 7⅞; Orleans 8¼@8⅜; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in October 7 11-16; cotton to arrive 1-16 cheaper.

LIVERPOOL, October 31, 3 P. M.—Cotton sales to-day include: 460 bales American; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped in October or November 7 9-16; do. nothing below low middlings shipped in November or December; [illegible] in December going Orleans, nothing below good [illegible] shipped in November or December rate 2⅝, which is ⅛ below bank rate. Weather wet. Erie 29¼.

PARIS, October 31.—Rentes 62f 65c.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., October 31, 1874.

REMARKS.—Trade active at quotations.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 08; selling at $1 10. Silver, buying at $1 02; selling at $1 05.

Exchange.—Buying at ½ off; selling at par.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 70s75; 7s 81s87; 8s 98s$1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 68s70; 8s 78s80. Augusta 80s82. Georgia Railroad stock, 78s82; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90s92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 65s70; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90s92. Central Railroad stock 58s62. Savannah 80.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Dried Fruit—Peaches unpealed ½ 3a4c; peaches unpealed @ 4a5; peaches peeled 10 a12c; apples pealed 4a5c.

Eggs—We quote at 23a25.

Butter—25a30.

Beeswax—25a27.

Rags—2¼@2¾c.

Feathers—55a70.

Poultry—22a25.

Apples—$5 to $6.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—white $1 15; ear $1 00.

Meal—$1 15.

Wheat—white $1 40a$1 50; amber $1 35a $1 45; red $1 25a$1 35.

Rye—$1 35.

Barley—$1 50.

Oats—80.

Hay—Timothy $1 50a$2 00; clover $1 25.

Flour—fancy $7 50a$7 75; extra family $6 75a$7 00; family $6 25a$6 50; extra $6 00; superfine $5 25; superior $4a$5.

Bacon—clear sides 13a13¼; clear rib sides 12¾a13; shoulders 9¾.

Bulk Meat—clear sides none; clear rib sides 12; shoulders 8; long clear sides none.

Lard—Tierces, 16¢; kegs, and cans, none; buckets 17¢; half barrels —.

Hams—sugar-cured 18¾.

Bagging—gunny 12½; domestic 2 lb. 14; 2¼ lb. 15; 2¼ lb.14¼ 15; 2¾ lb. 15¼; Borneo 15¼.

Rope—Amawakee 23a27.

Ties—6¾a7.

Teas—imperial $1a1 25; hyson 75a1 00; oolong 75a$1 00.

Spices—pepper 28; ginger 17; alspice 20; nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.

Salt—Virginia $2 00; Liverpool $1 75.

Mackerel—No. 1 bbls $17 00; ½ bbls $9 00; kits $1 75. No. 2 bbls, $14 00; ½ bbls $6 50; kits $1 35. No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 00; ½ bbls, $5 25; kits $1 00. Family, bbls $14; ½ bbls $6 50; kits $1 25.

Vinegar—24a40.

Sugar—crushed 13; powdered 13; granulated 13; A 11¾; extra C 11¼; white extra C 11¾; yellow C 10¾a11; Demerara 12¾; New Orleans 10¾a11¾; do. prime 10a10¾; do. fair— none in market.

Coffee—Rio 22a25; LaGuira 26; Java 33a35.

Syrups—refined 45a50; New Orleans 50a55.

Molasses—hhds none; tierces 45; bbls. 45

Soap—5¼a10¾.

Starch—6¾.

Rice—9¾.

Soda—kegs 7a7¾; assorted papers 8a8¾.

Candles—15a16.

Crackers—C soda 5a6c; A soda 6a8; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 7a9; milk 10a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 9a11; C cream 9a11; lemon cream 10a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 14a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 10a18; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 12a13; spice cakes 11a12; ginger snaps 10a12; ginger bread 8a9.

Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 75; fancy 25a28.

Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster, per $1 25a1 37½; 2 lb oysters, per doz. $2 25a 2 50; sardines, per case, $17 00a17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 75; lobsters, per dozen $2 50; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 50a1 75; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2a3 25; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; eagle brand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.

Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2, qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals. half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6a7 50; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 25. Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.

Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25 a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.

Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.

Teas—Oolong $1a1 10; imperial $1a1 10; gunpowder $1a1 10.

Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50.

Cheese—State dairy 15a16; factory 17a17½; fancy cream 18¾.

Irish Potatoes—Early rose, choice northern $4a4 25; russets, western $3 40a3 50.

Onions—silver skin, very choice $4 75a5; red $4a4 50.

Apples—choice to fancy $4a5.

Oranges—Louisiana, each 3¾a4¼.

Lemons—Malaga per box $10a12.

Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 75a4; half $2a2 25; quarters $1a1 25.

Currants—per lb. 10a12¾.

Citron—Leghorn, per lb 50a55; English per lb 45a50.

Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 25; old 17¾.

Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12¼a15

Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.

Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25a37½; pecan nuts 15a17½; Brazil nuts 15a17½; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17¾.

Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2; Wilmington fancy per lb 9a10.

Sundries—Dried herring 9a7½; Bologna sausage 12¾a15; Atmore's mince meat 12½c per lb in half bbls.

Wood Ware—brass-bound red cedar buckets $8 50; brass-bound juniper buckets $6 50a7 50; painted buckets $2 75a$3 00; well buckets $6 50; painted tubs, per nest, $4; sieves, per dozen, $2 25; brooms, per dozen, $2 75a4 20; matches, per gross, $3 25.

Lime—40a50.

Cement—$3a$3 50.

Nails—20d, 12¢, 10d, $4 25. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.

Powder—per keg $7 50.

Shot—drop, per bag, $2 50; buck, per bag, $2 75.

Concentrated Lye, per case, $3 50; potash, per case, $9 00.

Copperas—4c.

Kerosene Oil—23.

Blacking—35a70

Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50

Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.

Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $13 50a14; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7¾a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes 1¼ in. to 4 in. flat, and ¼ to 2 in. round, 3¼c per lb. by carload, 3c; less than a carload 3½ to 3¾ c.; sundry sizes per lb. by carload 4¼a5c; less than carload 3¾5c.

Leather—Sole, nemlock, good damaged 25¾ a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a50.

Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.

Yarn—$1 30.

Seeds—Clover $8; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 50a4; blue grass $2 50; herd's grass $ 50; Hungarian millet $3.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 12¼c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 12¼c. Mutton 12¾a15c. Veal 15c.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 7; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3¼; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 75; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a$3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a$1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a$6 00; white lead, per lb, 9¼a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a$1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a$5 00; gum assafoetida 55; acid, sulphuric, per carboy, 11.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from from $1 25 to $2; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; rye from $1 to $6; apple brandy from $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $4 50 to $5; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 50; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $8 to $10; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

30; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9¾; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a$2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a$2 00; whale oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 35; tanners, oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal,

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 48a50; do., 11-in old 45a50; medium, 11-in old 55a60; good, 11-in old 65a70; fine 11-in. old 75a80; bright navys 55a65; dark grs. 50 a60; bright eights, twist 60a70; medium, 12-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 65a75; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per pound $1; Log Cabin $1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 25.

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a$2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginia $2 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2¼; waste paper—Buying prices 1c. Scrap Iron prices 1¾a1¾c. Old Copper—Buying prices per lb., 23; Jute Twine—Paper, selling at 40a80.

Hartford carpets, 1 40; superfine $1 15; medium imperial 3-5c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; superfine 1 25a$1 50; hemp, medium, 36-inch tapestries 32c; matting straw, white 28a50c; 27c& 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c @1 50; 18 feet wide $1 50a$2.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 8c; Arnold's specialty 10¾; Albion 9; Ancona 9a10¾; Bedford 7¾a 8; Conestoga 9¾a10; Dunnell's 9¾a10; Garner's 9; Hartel's 9½; Sprague 9¾; Gloucester 9¾; Simpson's black 9; Simpson's grays 9¾; American 9¾; Freeman's side bands 9; Allen's 9¾a10.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8¾; yarns @1 25; sewing and knitting thread 50c. Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6¼ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8¼ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10¾ per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 12; fancies, fashion 12½; checks 12¾; Georgia plaids 12½c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn S. 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 14c; R 28 in. 7½c. Cabot 7 10½c; 36 in. 11½c. Conoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 14½c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 13c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c. Lonsdale 36 in. 13c. Sostal L. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk L. 36 in. 7½c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 17c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 9½c. Tuscarora 17. Pocahontas 12¾. Seaside 14¾. Holmesville 14. Rosebud 13 Ticonderoga 33 in. 11¾. Columbia 10. Ballou & Son 10¾a7¾. Chestnut Hill 9¾. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 11. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams — Gloucester 9 1-2 Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 25c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 13½c; A A 18c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 25c; A C A 30 inch 28c; Pittsfield 7¾; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 37c; 33 in. 25.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsarge 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13¾c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 11½c; Trion factory 14½c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14¾; 6 oz 12¾.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 7c; Lonsdale 7c; Masonville 7c; S S & Sons 7c; Garner 7c; high colors 8c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6¼c; Franklin 6½; Harmony 6¾, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 37½c; Cuba 22½c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 25c; Hillside 11c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 22; Missouri 22; Port Royal 35; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 25; Flat Lake 25½c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

Linseys—12¼a23½c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 50a60.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. sep8—d&w 4w.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Day Passenger Train—Outward.

Leave Atlanta	9 15 a m
Arrive Kingston	12 21 p m
Arrive Dalton	2 17 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 25 p m
Leave Chattanooga	5 45 a m
Arrive Dalton	8 00 a m
Arrive Kingston	10 10 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 15 p m

Night Passenger Train—Outward.

Leave Atlanta	5 55 p m
Arrive Kingston	8 46 p m
Aarive Dalton	10 30 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	12 30 a m
Leave Chattanooga	3 30 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 03 p m
Arrive Kingston	6 54 p m
Arrrive Atlanta	9 50 p m

Accommodation Train.

Leave Atlanta	3 50 p m
Arrive Marietta	5 19 p m
Arrive Dalton	11 55 m n
Leave Dalton	1 00 a m
Arrive Kingston	4 34 a m
Arrive Cartersville	5 34 a m
Arrive Marietta	8 10 a m
Arrive Atlanta	10 08 a m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.

Daily Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 51 p m
Arrives at Charlotte	8 06 a m
Leaves Charlotte	6 12 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 18 p m

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	7 09 a m
Arrives at Charlotte	2 00 a m
Leaves Charlotte	9 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 12 p m

Toccoa Accommodation Train.

Leaves Toccoa	3 45 a m
Arrives at Toccoa	8 27 p m
Leaves Atlanta	3 18 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 00 a m

Georgia Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 40 a m
Leaves Atlanta	6 30 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45 p m
Arrives at Augusta	3 45 a m

Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 35 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 a m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 00 a m
Arrives at Covington	8 00 p m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	9 40 p m
Leaves West Point	1 40 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 43 p m
Arrives at West Point	2 07 a m

Central Railroad—Atlanta Division.

Night Passenger and Freight Train.

Leaves Atlanta	10 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 10 a m
Leaves Macon	8 10 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 00 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	1 25 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 10 p m
Leaves Macon	9 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 05 p m

On and after this date trains will not stop at West End.

☞ Central Railroad time 12 minutes ahead of Atlanta time.

Southwestern Railroad.

Eufaula Daily Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	9 05 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	5 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 25 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 50 a m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 p m
Leaves Albany	10 47 a m

Connects with the Albany Train at Smithville, and the Fort Gaines train at Cuthbert daily, except Sunday.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run to Arlington on Blakely Extension Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Eufaula Night Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 10 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	7 25 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m

Columbus Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	7 17 p m
Arrives at Columbus	12 45 a m
Leaves Columbus	2 30 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 35 p m

[illegible] bile, New Orleans, etc.

Columbus Day Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	5 [illegible] a m
Arrives at Macon	3 00 p m

Central Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Savannah	8 45 a m
Arrives in Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon	7 15 a m
Arrives in Savannah	5 25 p m

Night Freight and Passenger.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives in Macon	8 30 a m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m

Millen Branch.

Leaves Augusta	9 50 a m
Arrives in Millen	12 40 p m
Leaves Millen	1 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta	4 00 p m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR ENTERtained. Also, families and day boarders desired. MISSES DUPRE, 61 Broad street. oct9—dtf

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY — J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DYEHOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. may 2—dly

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON, may 1—dly Charlotte, N. C.

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms. aug31—dtf

DENTISTS.

DENTIST—D. SMITH, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, No. 664 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., over Chamberlain & Boynton's. may 16—d6m

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 48 Whitehall street, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11—tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7—dtf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

LAWYERS.

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—dly

BRANHAM & SMITH, Atlanta, Ga. | SMITH & BRANHAM, Rome, Ga.

J. BRANHAM, Jr., & C. H. SMITH, Attorneys at Law. Partners in Court business only. Atlanta office corner of Marietta and Broad streets, up-stairs. aug6—d3mo

J. & J. C. RUTHERFORD, Attorneys at Law, Macon, Ga., may 28—tf

S. M. WYNN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Augusta, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4—dly

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24—dly

W. J. RAY, Attorney at Law, Madison, Ga., practices in the courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Special attention given to collections. mar6—d12m

W. T. MOYERS, Attorney at Law, Newnan, Ga. Will practice in all the Courts. my30—dtf

D. D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74—d9m

J. T. SPENCE, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Will practice in State and Federal Courts. mar5—dly

WILLIAM WELLS, NEWNAN, GA., Notary Public and ex Officio Justice of the Peace. Office at the Virginia Hotel, near the Court House. oct18—d3m

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june6—dly

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—dly

ANDREW & LOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20—dly

J. C. FAIN. T. C. MILNER.

FAIN & MILNER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Calhoun, Georgia. Will practice in all the Superior Courts of Cherokee Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District and Circuit Courts, at Atlanta, Ga. july18, 1874—d6m

JARED I. WHITAKER, ATTORNEY at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business extended to him in the State and Federal Courts. Can be found at Dr. John G. Westmoreland's office, in room No. "6" up-stairs, in James' Bank Block, Whitehall street. sep4, 1874—d3mo

R. W. H. NEAL, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. Will practice in the Courts of the Augusta and Middle Circuits. sep24—dtoct10

GEORGE F. PIERCE, Jr., Attorney at Law, Sparta, Ga. mar22—d6m

E. B. McDANIEL, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Ga. Prompt attention given to collections of claims. mar11—dly

JOHN T. JORDAN, Attorney at Law Sparta, Ga., will practice in the counties of the Northern Circuit, and Washington county of the Middle Circuit. Particular attention given to collections. mar3—dly

JOSEPH McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga. feb20—dly

JAMES H. GUERRY, J. L. JANES.—Guerry & Janes, Attorneys at Law, Dawson, Ga., will practice in the courts of Pataula, Southwestern and Albany Circuits, and elsewhere by special contract. may17, 1874—d6m

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11—dtf

L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11—d12m

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15,'75—dly

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—dly

W. S. JOHNSON. Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia, [illegible] on west side of the square. Business attended promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1874—d12m

JOHN W. POWELL, Newnan, Ga. | J. E. STALLINGS, Senoia, Ga.

POWELL & STALLINGS, ATTORNEYS AT Law, will practice in the courts of the Coweta Circuit, Supreme Court and the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. Business entrusted to them shall meet with prompt attention. sep1, '74—d3mo

JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law. Will practice in the State Courts in Atlanta Circuit and in the United States and Circuit Courts for the Northern District of Georgia, Office, No. 19 Whitehall street, up stairs, room No. 4, Atlanta, Ga. fbbl-dtf

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—dly

HOTELS.

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haudrop, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal or without lodging. mar5—dtf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture. A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., A. Y. Sheats, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. june5—dtf

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. F. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4—dtf.

VIRGINIA HOTEL, Newnan, Georgia. This Hotel is kept by two ladies from Virginia, who will guarantee you something good to eat, polite servants, clean rooms, good beds, and a jolly Clerk. Don't forget the place. PROF. WELLS, july19—dtf Clerk.

POMONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort. M. B. O'CALLAGHAN, Formerly of Globe Hotel. june14—d3tw3w

RICHMOND HOUSE, near depot, Gainesville, Georgia. J. W. Trammell, Proprietor. This house is new and comfortable. Table well supplied.